

# Kentucky Law Enforcement News

MAY 2003 VOLUME 2, NUMBER 2

I N S I D E I N F O R M A T I O N

**FROM YEARS OF EXPERIENCE**



**DOWN TO  
CRITICAL  
SECONDS**



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The field of telecommunications has changed vastly over the last five decades. Dispatch workers have gone from mainly administrative duties to being first responders in an emergency. Today's telecommunicator is expected to handle emergency medical dispatch procedures, dispatch peace officers to a scene and keep a working knowledge of technological communications advances.



Paul E. Patton  
Governor

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Justice Cabinet Secretary

John W. Bizzack  
Commissioner

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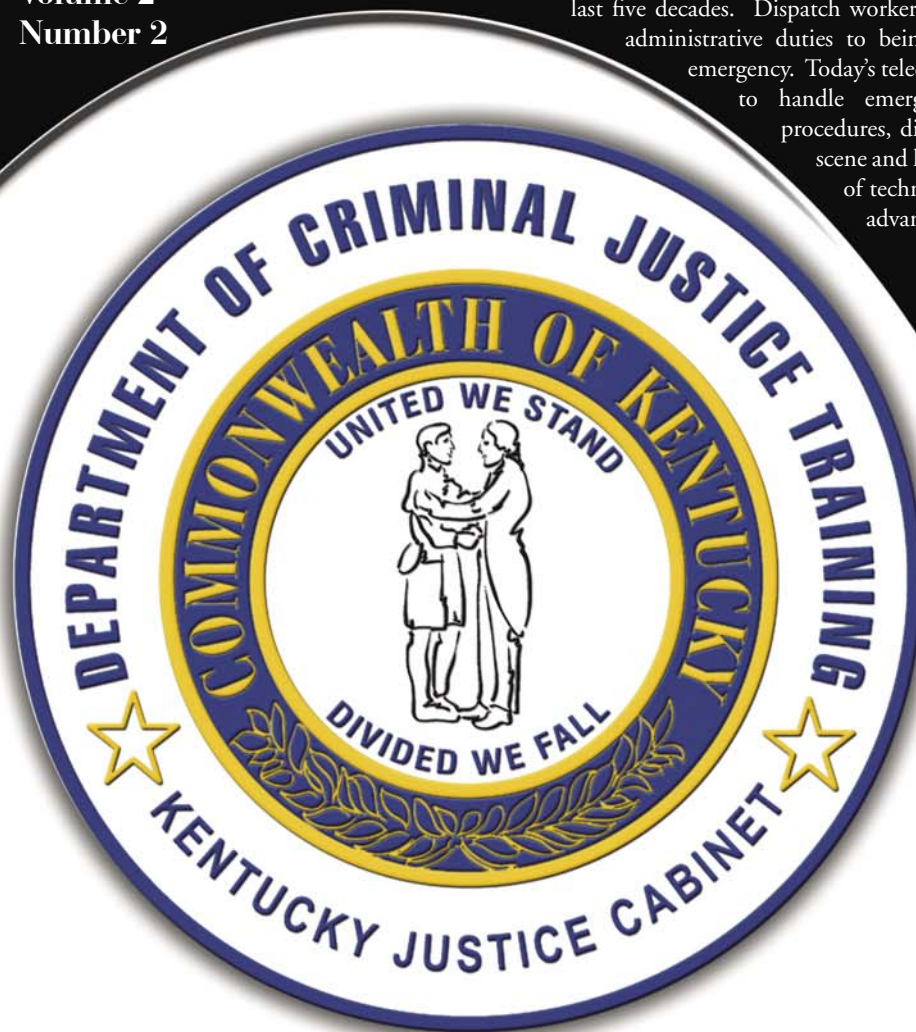


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The Kentucky Law Enforcement News (KLEN News) staff is in need of dynamic, law enforcement related photos for possible publication in the magazine. We are interested in photos that are representative of all aspects of the law enforcement profession.

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The KLEN News staff invites you to communicate with us via e-mail. Our e-mail address is [DOCJT.KLENN@mail.state.ky.us](mailto:DOCJT.KLENN@mail.state.ky.us). We would like to know your thoughts on contemporary law enforcement issues. Article submissions may vary in length from 500 to 2,000 words. We welcome your comments, questions and suggestions about the magazine. Please include your name, title and agency on all e-mail messages. Also, the magazine is available for viewing on the DOCJT Web page. The DOCJT home page address is <http://docjt.jus.state.ky.us>

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# The Best Kept Secret

*John W. Bizzack, Commissioner  
Department of Criminal Justice Training*

In a stirring presentation to workers and their families, Clement Watts, an early 20<sup>th</sup> century industrialist, presented what he called “a secret you should know.” The secret was very simple. Once his employees adopted its practice, Watts’ factories became remarkably stable workplaces during the Great Depression.

The secret that Watts revealed lies within the concept that all people, from the executive staff to the assembly line workers, should work as though they are training their replacements.

Watts explained this humbling strategy to his employees this way:

“Your primary responsibility here is to do your work with full awareness of what you are doing, engaged in the present moment of your experience. When you hammer a nail, feel each strike; when you turn the page of a ledger or a book, feel the fiber of the paper between your fingers; when you speak, listen to the music of your utterance; when another speaks to you, listen with your whole being; when you take a step, feel the weight of your body press against the sole of your feet; when you think, watch your thoughts.

“When you do these things with regularity, you will have achieved a great power that all ordinary people fear – autonomy. It is autonomy that will assure you will not only excel at work, at school and in your home, but also at life. To the ordinary mind, training one’s replacement may seem a burden, and training one’s imaginary replacement may seem an insanity, but the truth is that this exercise will liberate you from the thoughts and attitudes that rule your every moment and free you for the purest of new and different opportunities.”

Few people closely examine the possibilities of this advice even though training one’s replacement is a practice essential to the functions of any enterprise. Successfully instructing another person may be the only way to demonstrate a complete mastery of any skill or subject, and the obvious benefit is that as a teacher, you learn twice.

Research confirms that those who train others develop a certain knack for the work they instruct. They seek new ways to overcome routine problems. They become more proficient as they explain every part of the work or job to be done.

Imagine for a moment an organization that is guided by the practice of all employees working as though they were



*Commissioner John Bizzack*

training their own replacements. This would require employees to prepare mentally as they proceed through their workday, to rehearse in their minds the very words they would speak to their replacements if those people were standing by their side, eager to learn. By rehearsing such activities as they perform them, people keep themselves in the present moment, see and feel their every action with a renewed intensity and watch with interest every task they perform.

This approach also lends credence to the belief that the best leaders not only produce results, but they also produce other leaders who produce more and more results.

People who practice what Watts called a “secret” soon rediscover the complexity of their work and their own mastery of it. New details that previously went unknown about the work would surface, and those unaware that this “secret” was being used would likely regard its users as authentic masters of their work. They also become informal leaders no matter where they work in an organization.

We’ve all heard of the fundamental law of cause and effect: For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. It has been written thousands of times in many ways by the greatest minds. Early Nightingale, in his long, multifaceted career as an author, speaker and radio commentator, perhaps stated it best for reflection on this issue when he put it this way: “Our rewards in life will always match our service.”

People are always in general agreement with that statement. They nod their heads, but how many realize that this fact is so encompassing that their every thought and action is affected by it?

People who are discontent with their rewards should examine their service. What you put out will determine what you must get back in return. It’s so simple and yet, it’s so misunderstood. Every action creates a reaction, and those who experience success in their formal or informal leadership positions know this to be true.

We all seek rewards. We all want something, and we have to get that something from other people. Whatever we seek in the form of reward, however, must first be earned in the form of service to others. All attempts to sidestep this fundamental law will end in failure and frustration.

The knowledge we possess forms our outlook on life and our work. Our outlook can be considered a paintbrush we use to signal our intentions and abilities, and with it we paint our personal and professional worlds. Attitude is the reflection of the person inside. Authentic leaders understand this fact and how everything we want to do or get done must be done with and through people. It’s a person’s attitude toward others, regardless of his or her formal position in an organization, which determines other’s attitudes toward them and essentially their levels of success.

Leadership is primarily an interdependent labor. The successes we achieve in life will depend largely on how well we relate to other people. Leadership can be compared to riding a bicycle. No one learns how to ride a bicycle by reading about it. You can study the parts of the bike, know how to get on and off, but even if someone explains what the pedals are for, you will not become a capable cyclist unless you get on the bike and ride it. It takes practice.

The final proof of any person’s work, particularly those in leadership positions, is that they leave behind in others the conviction to carry on. The first step in getting this done is realizing the positive and lasting effect you can have on your work, life and career by working as though you were training your own replacement.

# DOCJT is First Training Academy in Nation to Earn New CALEA Accreditation

## DOCJT Staff Report

The Department of Criminal Justice Training became the first public safety training academy in the nation to be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies under its newly created program: Public Safety Training Academy Accreditation. DOCJT received this prestigious honor in Orlando, Florida, during CALEA's Spring Conference on March 22.

CALEA implemented this new accreditation in January 2002 to promote superior public safety training academy services and recognize professional excellence.

"The assessors collectively agreed that this training academy is the most professional of such organizations encountered," Jerry D. Stewart, the lead assessor, wrote in his report. "The facilities and equipment employed are truly state-of-the-art. By all appearances, recruit and professional development instruction is current, well-planned and continually monitored."

CALEA developed the Public Safety Training Academy Accreditation program in response to requests for this service from law enforcement training academies. The program has 182 standards that are organized into nine chapters or topic areas. These areas include organizational structure, human resources, instructional systems and student welfare. The purpose of the program is to foster the best training for public safety officers.

"CALEA accreditation symbolizes professionalism and excellence in our field," said David Hobson, accreditation manager for DOCJT. "After many months of hard work, utilizing a teamwork approach by agency employees, the Department of Criminal Justice Training is now recognized as the first public safety training academy in the United States and Canada to accomplish this goal."

DOCJT was first certified by CALEA in 1998. The department was one of only two training academies in the nation to hold such certification. At the time, there was no program aimed specifically at accrediting training facilities. The Department of Criminal Justice Training, along with other training academies across the nation, worked with CALEA to create the new program that would meet that need.

"CALEA has provided many opportunities for DOCJT, its employees and the 10,000-plus clients we serve, to enjoy continuity in program, management, leadership and planning on behalf of the citizens and communities we serve throughout the state of Kentucky," DOCJT Commissioner John Bizzack said. "There is no question that CALEA standards and the process of assessment has advanced Kentucky policing and will continue to affect the developments of the Kentucky police community well into the future."



CALEA Executive Director Sylvester Daughtry, Jerry Belcher, David Hobson, Horace Johnson, Governor Paul Patton and CALEA President James O'Dell accept the department's accreditation award at the CALEA Conference in Orlando.

# College Courses Will Satisfy Professional Development Training Requirement

*Joe Boldt, Administrative Specialist III  
Kentucky Law Enforcement Council Branch*

To enhance the professional development of Kentucky law enforcement officers, the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council will recognize a completed college course as having satisfied 40 hours of professional development, or in-service training, under the following conditions:

1. The course shall be completed at a regionally accredited college or university.
2. The course shall be a minimum of three (3) semester credit hours.
3. The officer shall successfully complete the course and receive a passing grade that is the equivalent of seventy (70) percent or a letter grade of "C" or higher.
4. The officer shall be an active Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund (KLEFPF) participant or in active peace officer professional standards certification status as defined in KRS 15.386(2) while enrolled in the college course.
5. The cost of the college course shall be the responsibility of the officer or his/her agency, and shall not be paid through the fund.
6. An officer shall receive approval from his/her agency head prior to submitting an application to receive in-service training credit pursuant to this section. The agency head shall confirm his/her

approval by signing the KLEC Form 68-2 Application for In-Service Training Credit for College Courses.

7. An officer shall be eligible to receive in-service training credit pursuant to this section once every three (3) years.
8. An officer who meets all requirements as established in this section shall receive forty (40) hours of in-service designated with a "pass" score for the year in which the college course was completed.
9. The receipt of the in-service credit pursuant to this section shall not relieve an officer of mandatory training requirements pursuant to federal, state or local law.
10. The completed KLEC Form 68-2 Application for In-Service Training Credit for College Courses shall be sent to the KLEC executive director.

KLEC Form 68-2 Application for In-Service Training Credit for College Courses can be obtained at the KLEC office in Richmond. For those officers who are participating in the Career Development Program, please keep in mind that you may use your college semester credit hours to satisfy educational requirements in earning Career Development certificates.

## Russian Police Officials Visit ECU and DOCJT

*David Hobson, Principal Assistant  
Commissioner's Office*

Russian command staff from the Moscow Police Department and a representative of the International University in Moscow met recently with representatives from the College of Justice and Safety and the Department of Criminal Justice Training to discuss executive development training. Gen. Vladimir Chugunov, Deputy Chief of Police; Col. Alexey Mikulenko, Chief of International Relations; Col. Boris Lozovsky, Chief of the Security Department and Deputy Rector Victor Savostin of the International University in Moscow were accompanied by Andy Gembara, a consultant with G & H International in Washington, D.C.

The Moscow Police Department is exploring the possibility of the College of Justice and Safety and the DOCJT providing four weeks of executive development training for its command staff. In addition to the classroom training, a "shadowing" program, allowing Moscow police command staff to observe and interact with Kentucky law enforcement personnel, might also be utilized.

The Moscow police are interested in working with the College of Justice and Safety and the DOCJT, in part, because of their national reputations, but also because they want to expose command staff to methods of policing in a democratic society. The Russian officials also met with representatives from the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Division of Police, Kentucky State Police and Eastern Kentucky University President Joanne Glasser.



*Russia's Gen. Vladimir Chugunov, Col. Alexey Mikulenko, Dep. Rector Victor Savostin of the International University in Moscow, and Col. Boris Lozovsky recently met with representatives at the College of Justice and Safety and the Department of Criminal Justice Training to discuss having executive development training in Kentucky for Moscow Police command staff.*

F.Y.I.

## DOCJT Hosts IADLEST Conference in June



*Carolyn Schaefer, Procedures Development Coordinator  
Deputy Commissioner's Office*

The Department of Criminal Justice Training will host the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training (IADLEST) Conference June 15-21. Conference attendees will be treated to the best of Kentucky. The traditions of the bluegrass will be evident during the President's Reception, when members will have a chance to meet Mr. and Mrs. Abe Lincoln and be entertained by the Stephen Foster Singers of Bardstown.

The training sessions will focus on a variety of topics, ranging from accreditation, to innovative funding sources, and promises to be interesting and informative. National experts, such as Clyde Howard, of the U.S. Department of State; Dr. Sandy Mihal, of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and Pat Melton of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, as well as several other speakers, will be at the conference to share their expertise. To view the IADLEST Conference schedule of events, please visit the Web site at <http://docjt.jus.state.ky.us/iadlest/>

DOCJT Basic Training Instructor David Stone is organizing a Special Olympics 5K Run that will be held at 7 a.m. Wednesday, June 18, at the Lexington Embassy Suites. If you would like to participate in the 5K run contact Stone at [David.Stone@mail.state.ky.us](mailto:David.Stone@mail.state.ky.us) or (859) 622-5926.

On Friday, June 20, the IADLEST members will tour the Department of Criminal Justice Training. The department was recently named the first training academy in the nation to be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) under the Public Safety Training Academy Accreditation, and is very happy to showcase the entire training complex.

With the installation of officers at the annual banquet, DOCJT Deputy Commissioner Herb Bowling will become first vice-president of IADLEST. He will assume the position of president in 2004 when Utah serves as host. When IADLEST 2003 draws to a close, hopefully each member and their guests will leave the Commonwealth with a taste of Kentucky history and hospitality, as well as an understanding of our pride in DOCJT.

# Kentucky Police Corps Provides Great Benefits to Officers and Agencies

*Don Pendleton, Director  
Kentucky Police Corps*

The Kentucky Police Corps staff works continuously to locate excellent candidates for law enforcement agencies across the Commonwealth. Kentucky police and sheriff agencies can direct candidates with no sworn law enforcement experience to this program as well. Agency participation in the Police Corps program includes many worthy benefits.



JACINTA MANNING/DOCJT

Sponsoring agency will receive a fully trained, POPS-certified peace officer with a four-year college degree, at no cost for training or education. In order to attend the Police Corps program, the recruit must have a four-year college degree. Upon acceptance into the program, the background investigation, polygraph, psychological and medical examinations are conducted by Police Corps at no cost to the agency. Each recruit will receive a weekly stipend of \$400 during training, in addition to room and board. Health and medical insurance are also provided.



ANNETTE HEDGES/DOCJT

Enhanced and expanded training program includes more than 1,200 hours of facilitation-style instruction. Enhanced scenario training and practical application exercises are used, and when applicable, includes extensive guest instruction. Off-campus community projects provide elaborate communication and networking development. Top physical conditioning training and expanded defensive tactics training are an important part of the curricula.



ANNETTE HEDGES/DOCJT

Advantages of the Police Corps program include vast financial considerations to both the agency and the individual officer. Upon completion of the academy, Police Corps provides up to \$30,000 reimbursement to the student for college education. All uniforms and equipment used during training are provided to the officer, with the exception of firearms. It virtually eliminates any recruiting expense the agency may incur, and the agency is guaranteed four years of service. The extensive use of the ROPES Leadership and Confidence Course is another benefit of the program. The police mountain bike certification and instruction is also of great benefit to the employing agency.



JACINTA MANNING/DOCJT

The Spanish Language and Mexican Culture Immersion Program includes a two-week immersion trip to central Mexico. The recruit will live with a Mexican family while receiving additional formal language and cultural instruction and orientation. This experience includes extensive classroom instruction and domestic community exposure. It also provides the equivalent of two years formal college level study.

For additional information, please contact the Kentucky Police Corps at (859) 622-2213, or toll-free at (866) 592-6777, or visit the Web site at <http://docjt.jus.state.ky.us/>

# F.Y.I. PREPARE FOR SUCCESS:

## Expectations from the Physical Training Staff

Ron Dotson, Instructor  
Physical Training Section

This article is being directed at the newly hired recruit who is waiting for the start of DOCJT's Basic Training. It would be a great reading assignment for all new hires that your agency will send to the academy. This information would also be a good resource for anyone starting a fitness regimen.

On the first day of basic training, every recruit must pass a battery of physical fitness tests. Almost every time the tests are administered, someone fails and many barely pass. A common response by the recruit is, "I passed POPS," referring to the standards made necessary by the Peace Officer Professional Standards requirements.

The problem is lack of preparation. Most recruits think that since they passed once, they can pass again. But that's not always the case. The recruit has passed the bare minimums only! The physical training staff feels that this problem can be avoided through physical and mental preparation. This article will outline a program to prepare the recruit for the beginning of the extensive physical program. Recruits who lift weights and run should continue their routine while ensuring that they can also do the exercises and meet the minimum performance suggested in this routine.

The recruit will be required to participate in an extensive weight training and running program. The physical training staff has implemented a new fitness program aimed at increasing total body power and coordination. The goal of the physical training program is not recruit fitness; its goal is officer survival. Recruits will perform lifts

such as the squat, power clean and ground-based exercises, as well as the traditional lifts like the bench press. Many recruits have little or no experience in weight training, and have a more difficult time adjusting to the busy pace of recruit training. Many recruits do lift and run on a regular basis prior to recruit training and experience a new routine that sparks new change and adaptation in the body. It is recommended that a recruit begin training for the academy as soon as possible. Training should begin at least six weeks prior to the start date of the academy. The day-to-day routine is spelled out below. These routines do not consider weekends or holidays. This means that training continues regardless of the calendar.

All exercise days will begin with the same *warm-up* routine, which includes a 1/8-mile jog, ten jumping jacks, ten lunges, ten pushups and ten sit-ups. All training sessions will end with the same *cool down*, which consists of a 1/8-mile walk, hamstring stretches, quad stretches, calf stretches, cross-chest arm swings and chest stretches.

Stretches should be done lightly so that the recruit does not feel pain, but just a slight discomfort. Please realize that the main problem with putting a routine on paper for someone who is in the beginning stages of physical training, and has no coach to mentor them, is that the recruit may not know what the exercise is or how to do it. This plan has been made as simple as possible, but the recruit should seek the advice of a certified trainer. Agencies may want to have a trained officer work with their recruits on this program.

### Preparations for Basic Training

Day	Exercise Routine
1	<b>Flat Bench</b> 2 sets x 12 repetitions with a minimum of 50 percent of body weight, 90 seconds rest between sets <b>Lat Pull</b> 2 sets x 12 repetitions with 50 percent of body weight, 90 seconds rest <b>Leg Press</b> 2 sets x 12 repetitions with 75 percent of body weight, 90 seconds rest
2	<b>Jog</b> 1 mile
3	Warm-up, Cool down
4	<b>Push-ups</b> to failure <b>Sit-ups</b> for 30 seconds (fast as possible with good form)
5	Repeat Day 1
6	Repeat Day 2
7	Repeat Day 3
8	Repeat Day 4
9	<b>Flat Bench</b> 3 sets x 12 repetitions with 50 percent of body weight, 3 minutes rest between sets <b>Lat Pull</b> 3 sets x 12 repetitions with 50 percent of body weight, 90 seconds rest between sets <b>Leg Press</b> 3 sets x 12 repetitions with 75 percent of body weight, 90 seconds rest between sets <b>Sprints</b> 40 yards, 100 yards
10	<b>Jog</b> 1 mile, walk 1 mile
11	<b>Push-ups</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> set to failure, 1 minute rest, 2 <sup>nd</sup> set to failure <b>Sit-ups</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> set for 30 seconds, 1 minute rest, 2 <sup>nd</sup> set for 15 seconds
12	Warm-up, Cool down

Day	Exercise Routine
13	<u>Flat Bench</u> 1 set with 50 percent of body weight to failure, do no more than 20 repetitions <u>Sit-ups</u> 1 <sup>st</sup> set for 30 seconds, 1 minute rest, 2 <sup>nd</sup> set for 15 seconds <u>Push-ups</u> 1 set to failure <u>Sprint</u> 100 yards <u>Log</u> 1 mile *Take no more than 5 minutes between exercises
14	Warm-up, Cool down
15	<u>Sprint</u> 100 yards <u>Log</u> 1 mile
16	<u>Flat Bench</u> 3 sets x failure not to exceed 6 repetitions with 64 percent of body weight, 3 minute rest <u>Lat Pull</u> 3 sets x 12 repetitions with 64 percent of body weight, 90 seconds rest <u>Leg Press</u> 3 sets x failure not to exceed 6 repetitions at body weight, 3 minute rest <u>Sprints</u> 40 yards, 100 yards, 200 yards
17	<u>Log</u> 1.2 miles
18	Warm-up, Cool down
19	<u>Flat Bench</u> 1 set, not to exceed 12 repetitions with 65 percent of body weight <u>Sit-ups</u> 1 set x failure for 45 seconds <u>Push-ups</u> 1 set x failure <u>Sprint</u> 200 yards <u>Log</u> 1.2 miles * Take no more than 5 minutes between exercises
20	Warm-up, Cool down
21	<u>Sprint</u> 200 yards, 300 yards <u>Log</u> 1 mile
22	<u>Flat Bench</u> 3 sets x 6 repetitions with 75 percent of body weight, 3 minute rest <u>Leg Press</u> 3 sets x 6 repetitions with 125 percent of body weight, 3 minute rest <u>Log</u> 1.5 miles
23	Warm-up, Cool down
24	<u>Sprints</u> 200 yards, 300 yards <u>Log</u> 1.5 miles
25	Warm-up, Cool down
26	<u>Flat Bench</u> 3 sets x 12 repetitions with 70 percent of body weight, 3 minute rest <u>Leg Press</u> 3 sets x 12 repetitions with 125 percent of body weight, 3 minute rest <u>Sit-ups</u> 1 set x 1 minute to failure <u>Push-ups</u> 1 set x failure <u>Sprint</u> 300 yards <u>Log</u> 1.5 miles *Take no more than 5 minutes between exercises
27-30	Warm-up, Cool down

This training regimen will prepare the recruit to begin the DOCJT's training program. It should be noted that some training days resemble the test that recruits will take. Specific rest periods are built into the test. For example, after the bench press the recruit will be allowed five minutes to rest before doing a maximum number of sit-ups in one minute. Being able to do successive exercises with a limited rest period is part of the test, so train for it. The physical training staff expects all incoming recruits to be able to complete a 1 ½ mile run without walking.

Nutrition is another aspect to consider prior to arrival. It is recommended that the recruit begin changing his or her eating habits as soon as possible. Gradually decrease fast food intake, increase water consumption and begin eating a balanced diet from all four food groups. Late night snacking and between meal snacks should be stopped. The recruit should not go on a crash diet.

You will only get out of something the effort you have put into it! This is very true in physical training. If recruits loaf and do not push themselves, they will find that their gains will be behind those that do push harder. Recruits have failed in week 16 of training, four days prior to graduation, for not being able to bench press 73 percent of their body weight, or for not being able to do 25 push-ups. The physical training staff will work with trainees if they request it, and are willing to work hard.

In the end, the message is clear: Prepare prior to coming to the academy. Be willing to work hard with a team of classmates. Exhibit honor, courage, commitment, discipline and initiative. Do not come to training with a relaxed attitude. Do not begin an honorable career with a reputation of someone who can't be depended on. As a peace officer you are your community's heroes. Act like it.

# F.Y.I. Multi-Purpose Training Facility Opens



SHANNON SANDERS/DOCJT

*Recruits receive strength training on state-of-the-art equipment.*

*Frank Kubala, Section Supervisor  
Physical Training Section*

In early March the new multi-purpose training facility was completed. The building sits directly behind the Biz-zack Training Complex. The physical training staff and the Kentucky Police Corps staff are housed in this facility. This is truly an awesome addition to law enforcement training in the Commonwealth.

On the first floor is a 200-meter (1/8 of a mile) indoor running track, which is made of a polyurethane substance. This surface allows for a cushioned feel, and will help eliminate shin splint injuries to recruits. All portions of this facility are equipped with heat and air conditioning.

The middle of the facility is filled with strength training equipment that will rival some collegiate athletic training facilities. The DOCJT has purchased equipment for both traditional style lifts, as well as specific equipment to enhance the defensive tactics program. This new equipment has allowed the DOCJT staff to design a new training regimen that will build over-

all body strength, and enhances the recruits' ability to be a more functional peace officer.

The first floor also houses a defensive tactics mat room, which will be used exclusively for training the recruits to defend themselves. The floor of this room is made of the same polyurethane substance as the track. This area will also allow the training staff to leave the training dummies out for recruits to continually practice the skills they are taught.

The second floor has 16 offices, 12 of which overlook the first floor strength training area. There are two classrooms, a conference room and a 2,000-square-foot scenario room. Each classroom will be set up with computers, VCR/DVD equipment and projection screen to enhance the classroom portion of the training.

The Physical Training Section and the Kentucky Police Corps staff are truly grateful to be housed in this facility, which will bring fitness and defensive tactics to a higher level.



SHANNON SANDERS/DOCJT

*A 200-meter enclosed track encircles the multi-purpose facility.*

## DOCJT Offers Less-Lethal Response Training for Law Enforcement



*Students in a Special Response Team Training course demonstrate a less-lethal tactic for use in situations that involve a potentially armed subject, but may not call for lethal force. The officer at the front holds a ballistic shield, while the one behind him carries a 37 mm launcher that could deploy a rubber baton, chemical agent, beanbag or other less-lethal ammunition. The other officers carry live weapons.*

*Jerry Huffman, Instructor  
Incident Command Tactical Response Section*

You are called to a downtown business district on a report of a disturbance. Upon arrival you discover a man holding a knife in his hand. He's yelling obscenities, waving the knife in the air, and says he is attempting to "kill the demons."

What will you do? Are you prepared and equipped to handle this problem? If imminent danger of death or serious injury exists to innocent people or officers, the use of deadly force would most likely be appropriate. But what if the danger is not imminent?

Many agencies are looking for options that may assist them in cases such as the one mentioned above. The less-lethal force philosophy is defined as "a concept of planning and force application which meets operational objectives, with less potential for causing death or serious physical injury than conventional police tactics." Agencies all across the United States are looking to current technology, which provides a "less-lethal" option.

The Department of Criminal Justice Training now provides training in less-lethal response for both patrol units and tactical teams. The Less-Lethal Response By Law Enforcement is a new course offered this year geared for patrol officers. The course introduces the officers to various ammunition, delivery systems and situations where a less than lethal response may be appropriate. Tactical teams will receive a block of training in the new Special Response Team Training course.

For more information please contact Jim Simpson, Incident Command Tactical Response Supervisor, at [JimM.Simpson@mail.state.ky.us](mailto:JimM.Simpson@mail.state.ky.us) or (859) 622-3546.

## Two DOCJT Instructors Called to Active Duty

*Jacinta Feldman Manning  
Public Information Officer*

Two DOCJT military reservists have been called to active duty. George Coleman and Bob Johnsen, both physical training instructors, were activated and have taken temporary leave from the agency to serve in the military.

Coleman, who is a military police officer in the Army National Guard, was called to active duty in mid-December. He was originally sent to Kuwait, and is now stationed in Nasiriyah, Iraq, where he is processing prisoners. Coleman first joined the military in 1985, and served a period in Germany as a military police officer before leaving the service in 1989. He rejoined the military as a member of the National Guard in 2001.

Johnsen, a Sgt. First Class in the 7<sup>th</sup> Brigade, was activated March 31. He is stationed in A Co./2nd-399/7thBDE 100th Division at Fort Knox, and is doing MI-tank training. Johnsen has had a long career in the military. He served six years of active duty, and in 1984 joined the Army Reserves.

"This activation has left a big hole in the Physical Training Section. We do understand the importance of their mission and express our gratitude to them," said Physical Training Section Supervisor Frank Kubala. "We are proud they are serving in our armed forces for the country's protection. We look forward to their safe return, hopefully, as soon as possible."



*Coleman*



*Johnsen*

F.Y.I.



# BILLY MCGUIRE

*Billy McGuire joined the DOCJT staff in 1998, after retiring from the Hopkinsville Police Department, where he was a specialist in the Investigation Section. During his time in the Investigation Section, McGuire was involved in the investigation of more than 60 homicides. He attended fingerprint classes at the FBI Academy and has taken hundreds of other hours of training in crime scene investigation.*

*Now McGuire shares the expertise he gained during his 20-year career with new officers. He teaches Crime Scene Investigation, Basic Investigator School, Police Photography, Advanced Latent Fingerprints I and II, Basic Officer Skills and School Resource Officer courses. He has also been a driving instructor.*

*He will graduate in May from EKU with a bachelor's degree in Police Administration.*

## **How has your work history reflected on you as a person?**

I would hope my co-workers who see me coming to work early and staying late, realize what a dedicated employee that I feel I am. I am always willing to take on new challenges and I am very goal oriented. I do not mind coming to work early because I enjoy my work at DOCJT and the fellowship I share with my co-workers.

## **What do you consider as your special accomplishments?**

First and foremost, I consider my 20-year career with the Hopkinsville Police Department my finest accomplishment. It takes a special person to serve 20 years and retire as a police officer. I am also very proud of being selected "1993 Law Enforcement Officer of the Year" by the Hopkinsville Optimist Club for Christian County, Kentucky.

## **What advice would you give to employees just beginning their career?**

The best advice that I could give a new employee is to follow in the footsteps of one of our many experienced, accomplished employees. When I began my career at DOCJT, I was fortunate to have Ron Godsey and J. R. Brown take me under their wings and lead me in the right direction. Had it not been for these two men, and supervisors like Doug Czor and George Boling, I would not be the employee that I am today.

## **What is the most significant change you have seen in the DOCJT's operations during your career?**

The most significant change that I have seen during my short career here at the DOCJT has to be the introduction of the Career Development Program. This program will enable officers to determine what their career path will



be, and then to follow that path. If an officer is interested in investigations, the Career Development Program will enable them to take specific training in that area, and provide them with the information and tools needed to be an effective and capable investigator. That way the officers will be more interested in the classes and not be in them because they are convenient.

### **What is the most rewarding part of being a law enforcement instructor?**

When an individual takes the oath and puts on the uniform of a law enforcement officer, a sense of pride and commitment is forever ingrained in them. When I retired from the police department, I felt I might lose that feeling, but being an instructor has enabled me to continue the pride I feel working in the law enforcement community. I enjoy coming to work each day and knowing that I am sharing my knowledge with officers throughout the Commonwealth. When a Lexington television station interviewed me last year, they interviewed a former student of mine as well. The student told the interviewer he was glad my career expertise was being passed along to others, and not being wasted.

### **Who has been the most positive influence to you during your career and how?**

It is impossible for me to pick only one person who has had the most positive influence on me during my career at DOCJT. The many talented individuals working at DOCJT motivate me daily. The constant effort to achieve their level of expertise makes me a better employee. I work closely with several experienced and inspiring individuals in the Professional Development Branch. I believe the contact with these individuals benefits me each and every day. Significantly, I think the addition of Terry Mosser to the Investigation Section has been a motivating factor for the entire staff.

Like anyone else who leaves one job for another, I was hesitant. However, I can honestly say that joining the DOCJT has been the most positive move I have made since joining the Hopkinsville Police Department 25 years ago.

### **How do you like to spend your time when you are away from the DOCJT?**

I really like to play golf. Four of us in the Investigation Section travel to courses throughout the state to play. I also follow baseball. My favorite team is the Cincinnati Reds, but I also enjoy the Lexington Legends and ECU's team. In March, I make a trip to Florida for baseball spring training.

F.Y.I.



SHANNON SANDERS/DOCJT



JACINTA FELDMAN MANNING/DOCJT

# JIM ROBERTSON

*Jim Robertson joined the Department of Criminal Justice Training in March 2001 as a video producer in the Multimedia and Technology Section. He previously worked as a videographer at WKYT Television in Lexington before coming to DOCJT.*

## **Are you a native of Kentucky and what college/schools did you attend?**

I was born in Springfield, Kentucky. I am from a very close-knit and loving family consisting of my parents who live in Danville, my younger sister who lives in Garrard County and my older brother who lives in Lexington. After graduating from Danville High School, I went to the University of Kentucky and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts in Telecommunications, with an emphasis on broadcast journalism.

## **Did you always plan to work in television?**

I originally went to UK for the music department. I played trombone. But it didn't take me long to realize that I didn't want to be a music major (I wasn't good enough to go professional and I didn't want to be an elementary school band director), so I settled on another creative outlet, broadcast journalism.

## **You were a cameraman in television before coming to the DOCJT. What television stations did you work for?**

I have worked at WTVQ, WLEX, WKYT-TV in Lexington, and WAVE-TV in Louisville. Moving from one station to another was the only way to get a substantial increase in pay. I was fortunate to be in demand and able to successfully do that.

## **Have you always worked behind the camera?**

I was a reporter/videographer (commonly referred to as a "one-man band") at WTVQ and WLEX, and even anchored a couple of times. But after five years of doing that, I found it increasingly difficult and stressful, so I settled on one - videography. Besides, although flattering at times, I was getting tired of being recognized in public.

## **Have you ever received any awards or honors for your work?**

After settling in behind the camera, I went on to win awards from the Associated Press, Kentucky Press Photographers Association (1999 Runner-up Photographer of the Year), National Press Photographers Association, and even a couple of regional Emmy Award Nominations from work I did with WDKY-FOX anchor Marvin Bartlett.



### What prompted you to leave television and come to work for DOCJT?

In my later television years, what made the job worthwhile to me was diminishing. I felt like we were making less of a difference in people's lives with the news, and frankly, it just wasn't as much fun as it used to be. My peers awarded me for my work but I wanted another way to help make a difference, something important to society.

While in TV news, I always had a respect for law enforcement due to the frequent involvement that was typical between the news and police. It was usually positive, at least I tried to professionally keep it that way. I never envisioned myself becoming an officer. I think it takes a special person to be a cop and I don't think I could cut it, but I often had a desire to combine my video talents with law enforcement and, as you now know, I got my wish.

### What kind of work/projects have you been involved with since coming to DOCJT?

There have been several small jobs. One of the largest projects was the 45-minute DOCJT Overview that was presented to the Justice Cabinet. That one took more than 100 hours to create, largely due to the large number of tapes I had to search through for video clips. I edited a scaled down version of the Overview to replace the old video played at graduations. I also produced a video promoting a mandatory Telecommunications Academy that I hope helped in some small way to get the bill passed. One of the more enjoyable projects has been the law enforcement department videos. Commissioner Bizzack presented the idea to showcase individual



departments around Kentucky and the work they do in their communities. The first featured the Versailles Police Department last year, and I look forward to working with Jacinta Manning and Jamie Neal on many more to come. I enjoy these projects because they most closely resemble the "on location" work I did for television.

### What do you enjoy outside of work?

I enjoy the Japanese art of Bonsai, as well as playing the banjo.

### Has working at DOCJT been a positive experience?

I feel honored to be in a place where most men and women in Kentucky begin their law enforcement careers, especially now with the new CALEA accreditation. I enjoy the opportunity to use my video talents and continue the ongoing learning process of keeping up with technology with my co-workers in the Multimedia and Technology Section and the Public Information Office. I hope that, in some small way, I am making a positive difference.

## Comings and Goings

### *New Employees*

**David Pope** began work on 02/16/03 as a Law Enforcement Training Instructor I in the Louisville Professional Development Section. He comes to DOCJT from the Jefferson County Police Department, where he served as a division commander.

**Larry Tousignant** began work on 03/16/03 as the Staff Assistant in the Staff Services and Planning Section. He comes to DOCJT from the Springfield Police Department, where he served as chief of police.

**Jack Dyer** began work on 03/16/03 in the part-time position of Grants Accountant. He is retired from Eastern Kentucky University, where he was a professor of accounting and the director of the Masters of Business Administration program.

**Robin Cooper** began work on 03/31/03 in the Deputy Commissioner's Office as the Homeland Defense Rural Specialist. He comes to DOCJT from the city of Paintsville, where he was the mayor.

**Joseph Spaulding** began work on 04/01/03 in the Telecommunications Section as a Law Enforcement Training Instructor I. He is retired from the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government Division of Police, where he was the communications manager.

**Gina Smith** began work on 04/01/03 in the Physical Training Defensive Tactics Section as a Law Enforcement Training Instructor I. She comes to DOCJT from the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government Division of Police.

**David Zipp** began work on 04/16/03 as a part-time Clerk II in the Legal Section. Mr. Zipp is currently working on a Masters of Public Administration at Eastern Kentucky University.

### *Promotions*

**Timothy Anderson** was promoted from Law Enforcement Training Instructor I to Law Enforcement Training Instructor II on 02/01/03.

**David Hobson** was promoted from Staff Assistant to Principal Assistant II on 02/01/03.

**George Barrett** was promoted from Law Enforcement Training Instructor I to Law Enforcement Training Instructor II on 03/01/03.

**Patrick Howard** was promoted from Law Enforcement Training Instructor I to Law Enforcement Training Instructor II on 03/01/03.

**Patrick Miller** was promoted from Law Enforcement Training Instructor II to Law Enforcement Training Section Supervisor on 04/01/03.

### *Goings*

**Annette Hedges** resigned her position as Systems Tech Specialist IT to relocate to Hawaii.

## The Department of Criminal Justice Training

Law Enforcement Training Instructor I

Law Enforcement Training Instructor I – Telecommunications

### Experience & education requirements:

- Bachelor's degree plus 3 years sworn law enforcement or telecommunications experience
- Sworn law enforcement or telecommunications experience will substitute for the degree on a year for year basis
- Visit <http://personnel.ky.gov.alphclas/1cs.htm> for more details

### To request an application, or for more information, contact:

DOCJT Personnel Office

(859) 622-8601 or [Mary.Pascal@mail.state.ky.us](mailto:Mary.Pascal@mail.state.ky.us)

To download an application form go to <http://personnel.ky.gov>

Personnel Cabinet TTY: (502) 564-4306

### Submit applications and resumes to:

Personnel Cabinet

200 Fair Oaks

Frankfort, KY 40601

DOCJT is an Equal Opportunity Employer M/F/D



## Employees Raise More Than \$2,000 for March of Dimes

*Robin Whitaker, Program Coordinator  
Registration Section*

Once again, the Department of Criminal Justice Training participated in the annual March of Dimes campaign. The agency raised \$2,212.00 for the national fundraiser, which funds research dedicated to saving babies born prematurely and babies with birth defects.

Throughout the month, committee members organized various fundraisers to reach a \$2,200 goal. One of these fundraisers included a carnival. Family and friends of employees enjoyed several games at the carnival. These games included a goldfish pond, beanbag throw, lollipop tree, putting green, face painting, fingerprinting, cakewalk and a pie throw. Representatives from the Kentucky State Police and Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement brought their cruisers for the children to see.

The Berea D.A.R.E. unit was there, and McGruff the Crime Dog made an appearance. Prizes for the games were donated from law enforcement agencies across the state.

For another fundraiser, DOCJT directors Greg Howard, Horace Johnson and Ken Schwendeman were "kidnapped." Each director was handcuffed and brought to the lobby of the Funderburk Building, where officers from the Richmond

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Employees would stop by and pay to either set them free or leave them in "jail."

Other fundraisers included an employee luncheon, annual pie throw, and selling Valentine Bears, Easter Chicks and homemade suckers.



RACHEL NEASE/DOCJT

*Hannah Fuson gets her hand painted by Rhonda Snyder during the DOCJT March of Dimes Carnival.*

## Calendar

### June

- June 8-10:** KPOA 68th Annual Conference, The Springs Inn, Lexington
- June 12-14:** Police Studies International Conference, Eastern Kentucky University
- June 13:** DOCJT, Basic #327 graduation
- June 15-21:** IADLEST Conference, Embassy Suites, Lexington
- June 16-18:** 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual National Community Policing Conference, Marriott Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D.C.
- June 17:** Kentucky Women's Law Enforcement Network bi-monthly meeting (location TBA)
- June 18-20:** 2003 Kentucky Crime Prevention Conference, Executive Inn, Paducah

### July

- July 31- August 1:** National Association of Women Law Enforcement Executives (NAWLEE) 8th Annual Conference, Tempe, Arizona

### August

- August 1:** DOCJT, Basic #329 graduation
- August 4-7:** 2003 Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police Annual Conference, Drawbridge Inn, Fort Mitchell
- August 6-7:** KLEC meeting (location TBA)
- August 8:** Telecommunications academy graduation
- August 19:** Kentucky Women's Law Enforcement Network bi-monthly meeting (location TBA)
- August 22:** DOCJT, Basic #330 graduation
- August 31- September 5:** International Association of Women Police Training Conference, San Francisco, California

# CJED Graduates Credit Pro

"It helped me do the right things and make the right moves as a leader, and that was noticed by those who put me in as police chief."

Independence  
Chief Shawn  
Butler



*Independence Police Chief Shawn Butler shares a laugh with Kevin Hill as he hands him a certificate for graduating from the department's sixth citizen police academy class. Butler, who began the agency's citizen academy, became Independence's chief after graduating from the CJED program in 1999.*

**Jamie Neal**  
*Public Information Officer*

Since the Criminal Justice Executive Development program was launched five years ago, so, too, have been the career advancements of many of its graduates.

Of the 87 ranking law enforcement officers who have completed the Department of Criminal Justice Training's CJED program, at least four of them have since been promoted to the post of chief, four to assistant chief, one to major, eight to captain and three to lieutenant. Eighteen of the 87 officers graduated from the fifth CJED class, which ended in March.

Those who have become chiefs and assistant chiefs, as well as others who have moved up in rank since graduating, say that the advanced leadership course, with its hands-on style, opened them to innovative thinking, improved their verbal and writing skills, offered them perspectives on leadership, and, overall, equipped them for and helped them attain the positions they're in today.

"It gave me the skills, the tools, to succeed," said Paris Police Chief Mike Kendall, who graduated from CJED's

second class, in 2000, when he was a captain at his department. He became chief in 2001.

CJED, which began in 1998, is a five-week course that the DOCJT offers once a year to supervisors at Kentucky's small and medium-size law enforcement agencies at no cost to them.

To take part in the class, potential attendees must rank sergeant or above, apply for entrance into the program and be selected by a committee of CJED graduates from across Kentucky. Typically, the committee picks 20 or fewer students from a pool of 30 to 50 applicants per class.

The program's goal is to provide supervisors with modern theories, management techniques and leadership skills to enable them to perform more effectively and efficiently upon returning to their departments, and ready them for future command positions.

"We're not putting ourselves in competition league with the FBI National Academy or SPI (Southern Police Institute) or Northwestern, but we are putting ourselves in

# Program for Improving Skills, Helping Careers

a unique league in that we don't find other states offering this caliber of a program to its police communities or police community executives to help them get more prepared to become future leaders in police service," DOCJT Commissioner John W. Bizzack said of CJED.

Paris' Chief Kendall is among the four CJED alumni who have been promoted to chief since graduating. The others are Shawn Butler, who completed CJED I in 1999 and was named Independence chief in 2000; John Kazlauskas, who graduated from CJED I and was selected as Owensboro chief in 2002; and Michael Jansing, who graduated from CJED II in 2000 and became Crescent Springs chief in 2001.

When those chiefs were enrolled in the CJED program, it was eight weeks, which was taught in four two-week sessions during an 18-month period.

"It really broadens your horizons," said Chief Butler, who was a lieutenant at Independence when he graduated CJED. "It gives you a much broader view of leadership. It's a very good experience."

Butler said CJED prepared him for his job as chief at Independence, a 25-officer department, and helped him to get that position.

"It helped me do the right things and make the right moves as a leader, and that was noticed by those who put me in as police chief," he said.

The program's main focus is leadership, with 32 of its 200 hours of instruction and class work concentrated on that topic. Other subjects include departmental policies and procedures, stress management, budgets, personnel administration, problem solving, ethics, public speaking, technology, media relations and overcoming resistance to change.

Students give individual and group presentations in class, and are tested at the end of each class week.

While principles taught in the class are applicable for all law enforcement supervisors, some elements of the CJED courses are Kentucky specific, DOCJT's Bizzack said.

"In teaching all the classes, they're taught with a flavor toward rural policing and the kind of police departments we have here in Kentucky, not the kind of police departments that are in California or the Carolinas or Florida," he said. "It's more invisible inside the instruction, as opposed to 'this only works in Kentucky.'"

## Course Contains New Concepts

CJED offers quality upper-level management training that wasn't available in-state before, Butler said.

"I think the program itself is helping to take law enforcement in Kentucky to a higher level," he said.

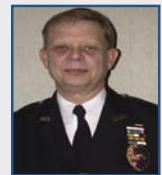
The Independence chief said the course helped him with public speaking and writing skills, among many others.

See CJED, page 22



**Chief Shawn Butler**  
Independence Police Department  
CJED I

**Chief John Kazlauskas**  
Owensboro Police Department  
CJED I



**Chief Michael Jansing**  
Crescent Springs Police Department  
CJED II

**Chief Mike Kendall**  
Paris Police Department  
CJED II



**Assistant Chief Gary Reese**  
Paducah Police Department  
CJED III

**Assistant Chief J. David Nichols**  
Independence Police Department  
CJED III



**Assistant Chief Ron Swartz**  
Somerset Police Department  
CJED II

**Deputy Chief Glenn Skeens**  
Owensboro Police Department  
CJED II



# CJED: Leaders Supported Supervisor Training

"My job puts me out there quite a bit," said Butler, who said he is called upon for public speaking at least once a week, and considers professional communication critical.

Owensboro's Chief Kazlauskas, who was a captain at his department when he graduated from CJED, said the course offered new information and that he found the lessons on personnel management especially beneficial.

"Over the years I've been exposed to a lot of law enforcement courses, but I don't think you can ever have too much information on dealing with people you work with," said Kazlauskas, who has been an officer with the Owensboro Police Department since 1966.

"I think it's an excellent opportunity for those who have been in law enforcement in management positions to be exposed to new ideas, and an excellent environment to gain information needed to do future work," he said.

When Crescent Springs Chief Michael Jansing was promoted in 1999 from patrol activities to lieutenant – a position with more administrative duties – his chief had him apply for CJED.

"I think where it helped me more than anything else was the leadership aspect," Jansing said. "It opened the doors and offered other, new ideas for ways of handling things."

Jansing and his counterparts said the networking opportunity CJED provided them also was invaluable.

Paris' Chief Kendall praised the course's hands-on style and the time students get to work with instructors.

"They afford you more time to be technical," he said of the CJED courses in comparison to other professional development courses.

Greg Howard, director of DOCJT's Training Operations Division, said that's what supervisors need in an executive development course.

"When they come here, they expect it to be a little more difficult and they also expect upward mobility potential, and they're getting that, as you can see from graduates going on to become chiefs," Howard said.

Assistant Chief Gary Reese of the Paducah Police Department said CJED's importance is in its ability to develop the state's law enforcement leaders. Reese has been at the Paducah P.D. since 1979.

"These leaders can then return to their organizations and, like seeds, develop other leaders and implement changes that can set the stage for improved law enforcement across the state," said Reese, who graduated from CJED III in 2001 and became assistant chief in 2002.

"Most agencies in Kentucky are small and cannot afford to send personnel to the FBI academy or other extensive leadership courses," he said. "CJED has definitely helped with this problem and is an important vehicle for improving leadership in smaller agencies."

While the FBI academy and some other training programs are offered at no charge, there are costs associated with sending officers, such as for travel. Departments also have to compensate for the manpower loss while those officers are away at training.

J. David Nichols, assistant chief at the Independence P.D., was accepted into the FBI National Academy and able to spend time away from his department to attend. The education he received in CJED allowed him to excel at that program, he said.

"CJED provided me with an established management framework to build on," said Nichols, who graduated from CJED in 2001 and became assistant chief later that year. "It has given me the insight and tools to develop my leadership skills."

**"These leaders can then return to their organizations and, like seeds, develop other leaders and implement changes that can set the stage for improved law enforcement across the state." Paducah Assistant Chief Gary Reese**

Somerset Police Department's assistant chief, Ron Swartz, said the course helped him to think "outside the box."

"I think it's an excellent program for anyone in leadership or anyone that's going to be," said Swartz, who completed CJED in 2000 and became assistant chief in 2002. "It lets you see new ideas, which sometimes you don't think about when you've been in police work for years and years."

Graduates complimented the abilities of CJED coordinator/instructor Rich Hanzes and instructor Ken Morris in heading the program, including their selection of instructors and topics.

Glenn Skeens, who completed the course in 2000 and became Owensboro's deputy chief in 2002, said he brought the principles he learned in CJED back to his department, in more ways than one.

Since graduating, Skeens said the department has brought in several of the speakers who taught CJED classes while he was in the program. As at several law enforcement agencies with CJED graduates, the Owensboro Police Department now requires that all its lieutenants complete CJED, he said.

"One of the key factors in the success of any agency is leadership, and the CJED program provides a strong foundation for success in any agency," Skeens said.

Hanzes said he thinks that the skills supervisors develop while in the class contribute to them advancing within their departments, but that's not the main goal of the course.

"For anyone who goes, whether they're promoted or not, the training makes them a better leader and that's what it's here for," he said.

### **CJED Created to Fill Training Need**

The idea for the CJED program was that of DOCJT's Commissioner Bizzack, who, prior to being named commissioner, was involved in creating a similar program for law enforcement in South Carolina, where he was a consultant on developing graduate and undergraduate criminal justice degree programs for the Citadel's South Carolina Law Enforcement Command College.

After coming to the DOCJT in 1996, Bizzack and some of the agency's staff talked about the need for a program to develop Kentucky law enforcement executives. That group took the idea to chiefs, sheriffs, Governor Paul Patton, then-Justice Cabinet Secretary Dan Cherry, some legislators, and leaders at Eastern Kentucky University's College of Justice and Safety, Bizzack said.

"We found that there weren't any courses available at the DOCJT for up and coming police executives or people at mid-level," he said.

Also in 1996, Bizzack hired Hanzes. He was sent to the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute in Dallas to learn innovative training techniques, with the idea that he would return to work with DOCJT staff who were graduates of the Southern Police Institute and/or the FBI National Academy to develop what became the CJED program, Hanzes said.

A job task analysis that the agency commissioned in 1997 reiterated the need for the course, with chiefs, sheriffs and other leaders saying that law enforcement supervisors required special training.

"When we started asking chiefs and sheriffs if they thought this would work and if they would have people to send, it accelerated very quickly," Bizzack said. "It didn't take but a few months to actually get a working model in place."

Commissioner Bizzack and the DOCJT's Hanzes, Doug Czor and Larry Ball researched other law enforcement schools, such as the FBI academy, for class topics, and then considered what Kentucky's supervisors needed and how long they could be away from their agencies for school, Ball said.

DOCJT staff also worked with EKU's College of Justice and Safety, especially former dean Truett Ricks and present dean Gary Cordner, to develop a curriculum that could be certified by the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, Bizzack said. The council governs all law enforcement training in the state.

## **CJED Alumni Group Holds First Meeting**

*Jamie Neal  
Public Information Officer*

One of the many benefits of participating in the Criminal Justice Executive Development program is that officers get to network with their counterparts from across the state. Those connections don't have to end at graduation.

CJED graduates now have an official alumni association, which met for the first time in March at the Department of Criminal Justice Training in Richmond. Graduates received a letter about the meeting from CJED class coordinator/instructor Rich Hanzes and instructor Ken Morris, who invited them to see alumni from their class and other CJED classes and to hear DOCJT's Special Projects Coordinator Maxwell "Clay" Bailey speak about leadership and the war with Iraq. Bailey is a retired Air Force lieutenant general.

The purpose of the association is to bring together graduates from all five of the CJED classes for camaraderie and networking, as well as to solicit their support for and input on the advanced leadership program, Hanzes said.

Of the 69 who had graduated from CJED prior to the alumni gathering, approximately 30 graduates traveled to the DOCJT for the organizational meeting. Also in attendance were the 18 officers who graduated from CJED V the day after the meeting.

One of the association's first actions was voting in officers. The elections, decided with a show of hands, were possible since there was a quorum of CJED graduates present. Owensboro Police Chief John Kazlauskas, a CJED I graduate, nominated Alexandria Police Chief Mike Ward for the presidency, saying he was a well-spoken, strong leader with contacts throughout the state. The association unanimously agreed.

Representing each area of the state, the other association officers and their positions are Independence Police Lt. Brian Butler (CJED III), vice president; Alcoholic Beverage Control Investigative Manager Randy Fawns (CJED IV), second vice president; Bowling Green Police Sgt. David Page (CJED II), third vice president; Frankfort Police Cpt. Ray Kinney (CJED V), treasurer; and Ashland Police Cpt. Todd Kelley, secretary.

Officers will remain at their posts for one year and then automatically ascend to the next position until they rotate off of the association's board.

Meanwhile, alumni and DOCJT staff at the meeting proposed that the group develop an association Web site and request that it be linked to that of the DOCJT, create a CJED alumni association directory that would be updated annually and have the group's officers act as the selection committee for future CJED applicants. As it is, different sets of CJED graduates comprise the committee each year.

Alumni at the meeting said they attended to support the formation of the association, show their commitment to the DOCJT and to the CJED program and to visit with their friends from their CJED class.

Ashland's Cpt. Kelley said he believed the training he received in CJED was instrumental in his being promoted from lieutenant to captain. "This is a way to give back to the program," he said of participating in the alumni association.

For information about the CJED Alumni Association, contact Rich Hanzes, Ken Morris or J.R. Brown at (859) 622-1328.

The new program also had a selection process, with a committee of chiefs and sheriffs picking the applicants who would attend CJED courses.

Those selected for the program could get nine hours of undergraduate credit or six hours of graduate credit through ECU if they paid the university tuition for the courses. Many times, officers who applied for the credit had tuition reimbursement programs at their agencies, Corder said.

The DOCJT held the inaugural CJED session in April 1998.

The program was eight weeks, which allowed time for students to complete a project, network with their classmates and take field trips, such as to Toyota for a management seminar.

For its first few years, CJED was funded through grants. The Regional Community Policing Institute, which is housed on ECU's campus, and the DOCJT partnered in getting the money from the U.S. COPS Office, ECU's Dean Corder said.

After CJED I, there were some minor changes to the program, but by the third two-week session of CJED III, it was time for more significant adjustments.

The grant guidelines had changed and no longer fit CJED and the DOCJT had begun accepting financial responsibility for the program.

Also, based on comments from CJED graduates, the DOCJT staff running the program – primarily Hanzes and Morris – had decided that holding the course within an 18-month period wasn't working.

"Eighteen months was just too spread out," Hanzes said. "They would forget what they learned."

### Changed Program More 'Practical'

CJED was shortened to five weeks in 2001, in time for the start of CJED IV. Students attend classes for one week each month for five months.

"I feel like we got the best of it all together," DOCJT Deputy Commissioner Herb Bowling said of the compacted course.

DOCJT staff reviewed the curriculum and spoke with CJED graduates in preparing for the change to five weeks, Hanzes said.

Those discussions resulted in a more practical course, he said.

"At the beginning it was more theory-based," Hanzes said. "There was a lot of lecture without a lot of practical application. Now it's more practical, hands-on."

Independence P.D.'s Chief Butler said he has noticed an obvious refinement in the CJED program, which he said he's seen through supervisors at his department who have attended the course since he graduated.

"I think they've made a conscious effort not to waste your time while you're there," he said.

Field trips and national speakers were eliminated from the course because of the cost and time, although a representative from the U.S. Department of Justice does conduct a one-day course on grant writing and management. As a federal employee, he doesn't charge the agency for his class.

Students may still obtain credit hours from ECU for completing CJED, but those using it toward graduate work now earn three hours rather than six since the program was shortened to five weeks, ECU's Dean Corder said.

ECU professors and DOCJT staff now instruct most CJED courses, including Situational Leadership, which they teach jointly. ECU also picks up half the cost for that class.

"At the beginning it was more theory-based. There was a lot of lecture without a lot of practical application. Now it's more practical, hands-on." CJED Coordinator Rich Hanzes

Situational Leadership began with the five-week curriculum, and focuses on leaders anticipating the moves of their followers, Hanzes said.

"We wanted to make this more of a training experience than just coming to Richmond and going through an executive-level course, so Rich Hanzes and Ken Morris and a lot of other folks over the last several years have worked on it – Morris and Hanzes primarily – and they've literally developed that into precisely the kind of program that's offered for up and coming police executives and existing police executives, and it's focused on Kentucky law enforcement executive development, not just on executive development in the generic fashion that you would get any other place," Commissioner Bizzack said.

As training needs change for law enforcement supervisors, so will the CJED program, he said.

One way of keeping up with what knowledge those supervisors require is through talking with CJED graduates, which Hanzes and Morris do frequently.

Kentucky's law enforcement has now voiced a need for a level of training before CJED, a course specifically for newly promoted sergeants or those on their agency's promotion list, said DOCJT's J.R. Brown, Management Section supervisor.

"CJED has done well and people want to push training up," he said.

The Academy of Police Supervision, which is also casually being called the sergeant's academy, begins in June and will be three-weeks long, or 120 hours.

"The Academy of Police Supervision is a stepping stone to CJED," said instructor Morris, who will be coordinator for the new program. "It's designed for the individual who is taking the first step into a leadership position, the most important step in his career."

Meanwhile, the next CJED course, CJED VI, begins in November.

# CJED Program Graduates Fifth Class

*Jamie Neal*  
*Public Information Officer*

Eighteen more of Kentucky's ranking peace officers completed the Criminal Justice Executive Development program in March, pushing the total number of graduates to 87 in the course's five years.

To participate in CJED, a five-week advanced leadership course at the Department of Criminal Justice Training in Richmond, officers must be supervisors ranking sergeant or above, apply for entrance and be selected by a committee of CJED graduates from across the state. Those picked for the program attend classes for one week a month for five months. The course is specifically for supervisors at the state's small and medium-size law enforcement agencies.

During the CJED V graduation ceremony, guest speaker Owensboro Police Chief John Kazlauskas, who graduated from the program in 1999, told the class that the success of law enforcement organizations is dependent upon effective, progressive leadership.

"As law enforcement administrators, we must develop visions for the future," he said. "We cannot be successful without continuing education, training and developing officers for leadership positions."

"For law enforcement organizations to be successful we must instill a true standard of excellence throughout our organizations," Kazlauskas said. "In most cases, this does not require new programs or approaches to police work, but it does require a scrupulous adherence to existing policies and standards and the ability to detect any pattern of performance that falls short of those expectations, and then the courage to deal with those who are responsible for those failures. Anything less will allow for a decline in professional police services to the communities we are sworn to serve and protect."

Kazlauskas identified core values that he said law enforcement leaders should follow to be examples for their officers: Service to community, reverence for the law, commitment to leadership, integrity, respect for all people, and quality through continuous improvement.

He congratulated the CJED graduates and encouraged them to become standard-bearers for law enforcement training and leadership across the state.

CJED Class V's spokesman, Chief William David Cole of Bellevue Police Department, reminded his peers that the ranks they hold bring responsibility, not privilege.

"We are responsible for ensuring that our profession progresses in the appropriate direction," he said. "We are responsible for ensuring that our profession meets the needs of the public we serve and, as leaders of our departments, we are responsible to the men and women who work with us every day."



*CJED V students pose behind the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial for their class photo prior to graduation. The 18-member class graduated in March.*

He also recognized those at the DOCJT responsible for creating and/or supporting the CJED program, including Commissioner John W. Bizzack, class coordinator/instructor Rich Hanzes, instructor Ken Morris, Management Section Supervisor J.R. Brown, Professional Development Branch Manager Doug Czor and Training Operations Division Director Greg Howard.

The newest CJED graduates are – back row, left to right in their class photo – Sgt. Mike G. Daly, Fort Thomas Police Department; Sgt. Shawn L. Ward, Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport Police Department; Sgt. Jerry E. Roy, Newport Police Department; Chief Dep. William D. Maddox, Marshall County Sheriff's Office; Sgt. Richard T. Prather, Nicholasville Police Department; Lt. Brian L. Slone, Nicholasville Police Department; Sgt. Ed McManus, Paducah Police Department; Sgt. Michael G. Bianchi, Erlanger Police Department; and Chief Larry J. Godby, Somerset Police Department.

In the front row, from left to right, are CJED V graduates Sgt. Steven E. Howard, Morehead Police Department; Sgt. Mike Thatcher, Independence Police Department; Asst. Chief Joseph R. Alexander, Alexandria Police Department; Lt. Michael J. Kasitz, Eastern Kentucky University Police Department; Capt. Raymond C. Kinney, Frankfort Police Department; Chief Dwayne Brumley, Berea Police Department; Lt. Douglas R. Nelson, Somerset Police Department; Sgt. Dan J. Johns, Highland Heights Police Department; and Chief William David Cole, Bellevue Police Department.

# New Strategy Necessary to Combat Kentucky's Drug Problem

*Ishmon Burks, Secretary  
Justice Cabinet*



Secretary Burks

The single most consistent theme in criminal investigations, arrests, incarceration, juvenile detention, probation, parole, domestic violence, workplace violence, absenteeism and accidents is illegal drugs. Unfortunately, the level of illicit drug activity in Kentucky is getting worse, not better. At the same time, education, treatment and enforcement resources have decreased.

Consider the following:

- Methamphetamine is the most rapidly emerging threat to rural Kentucky.
- Cocaine poses the greatest threat to most metropolitan areas.
- Marijuana is the most widely available and most frequently abused illicit drug. Kentucky is one of the largest producers of marijuana in the nation.
- The use of directed pharmaceuticals, especially oxycodone-based products, has been described as an epidemic.

In 2000, the Kentucky Agency of Substance Abuse Policy (KY-ASAP) was established and charged with promoting the reduction of alcohol, tobacco and other drug use through comprehensive, research-based state and county strategies.

In February 2001, due to the rising number of deaths associated with the abuse of Oxycontin, Governor Paul Patton called for the formation of the Oxycontin Task Force. The purpose of the task force was to provide a plan of action to eliminate the illegal use of Oxycontin. During a 10-month period the task force was responsible for more than 800 arrests and 1,100 charges filed. Legislative funding was also provided to the Kentucky All Schedule Prescription Electronic Reporting system (K.A.S.P.E.R.) to track abnormal amounts of Oxycontin medical doctor and pharmaceutical transactions.

These are just two initiatives among many in the state that are attempting to address Kentucky's drug problem.

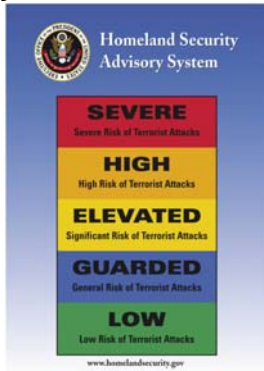
To date, however, the war on drugs primarily has been focused on enforcement. The increase in arrests, convictions, incarceration and recidivism, along with the construction of new jails and prisons, substantiates the success of the enforcement strategy.

What more do we need to attack this epidemic? We need a single, clear message stating the problem. Then a clear vision, goal, strategy and objective must be developed. The outcome will be better management of limited resources while coordinating education, treatment and law enforcement drug control policy.

I will be working with Governor Patton and many of you throughout the state in an effort to formulate and implement an overall strategy to rid Kentucky of this scourge.

# Homeland Security Preparedness Initiative Helps Communities Make Security Improvements

*Pamela Trautner, Director of Communications  
Justice Cabinet*



Homeland Security Preparedness Initiative is a new program provided through the Department of Criminal Justice Training (DOCJT), partnering the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council (KLEC) and the Kentucky League of Cities (KLC).

The new program will help communities understand their vulnerabilities and to make security improvements. The ultimate objective of homeland security is to prevent an attack. The key component relies on local law enforcement officials' leadership, participation and expertise.

## **Q: Why should my community worry about terrorist activity?**

**A:** All communities have vulnerable areas or targets such as water supply resources, other utilities, manufacturing plants, government service agencies, schools and more. Any or all of these can be fertile ground for terrorist or criminal activity.

## **Q: What is the Homeland Security Preparedness Initiative?**

**A:** This program is derived from the national emphasis on homeland security efforts and combating terrorism. Overall, the security improvements have broad applicability to ensure better public safety and crime prevention. The program focuses on those improvements that would reduce vulnerability to a hostile act with anti-terrorism defensive measures; improve capability to respond to a hostile act with counter terrorism offensive measures; and improve capability to restore essential government services and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by a terrorist act or other natural or manmade disasters. Improvements are required in threat and vulnerability assessment, tactical critical incident response, first responder equipment acquisition, and exercise and evaluation capability.

## **Q: How will this benefit my community?**

**A:** This is a structured security improvement program headed by community law enforcement officials. Upon meeting standards, communities will be awarded a Community Preparedness Certification that may qualify them for reduced municipal insurance premiums with the KLC Insurance Services Program. The benefits for a community are numerous and also include reduced vulnerabilities and improved response. The certification and results of the assessment are necessary documentation for communities to compete for federal and state funding. The DOCJT will provide public information support to visibly demonstrate a community's commitment to security improvements.

## **Q: How much will the program cost?**

**A:** The program is free. However, the chief of police, members of the department and key individuals within the community will be asked to direct their efforts and expertise to the objectives of the Homeland Security Preparedness program.

## **Q: How can a small department with limited resources effectively prepare for a terrorist act?**

**A:** The long-range goal of the entire program is for communities to manage their limited resources to effectively deal with all situations requiring tactical critical incident response. The program advocates a multi-jurisdictional approach that allows participating communities the flexibility to partner with nearby agencies to enhance response capabilities, standardization of training and interoperability.

## **Q: When does the program start?**

**A:** In June, the DOCJT will facilitate initial training for a "Red Team" comprised of DOCJT instructors and members from Kentucky's law enforcement community. This "Red Team" will be trained in Community Risk Assessment Methodology (CRAM) through the National Institute of Justice Center for Civil Force Protection, Sandia National Lab. The KLEC will accredit the training and certify these individuals as instructors. Volunteer Red Team members will be identified and trained by DOCJT in July 2003.

## **Q: What's next?**

**A:** Throughout the summer these "Red Teams" will take a structured look at volunteer communities the way a terrorist would. Short-term and long-term security improvements will be identified. Throughout a 30-60 day period following the assessment, the communities will work on the recommended security improvement measures to harden potential targets. Some measures can be taken immediately with a small amount of resources. Others will require longer term planning and resources.

## **Q: Who will lead this effort locally?**

**A:** The local chief of police will be the CEO/Chief Security Officer for his jurisdiction. This includes Homeland Security, school safety, public security awareness information, security advice to private business, and all other aspects of asset and human protection. In this role, law enforcement officials should lead the public safety community in making improvements demanded by today's security environment.

## **Q: Will we need specialized equipment?**

**A:** Should a terrorist event involving weapons of mass destruction occur, most law enforcement agencies are not equipped to perform the vital first response actions to do the initial assessment and to control the disaster site. Therefore, the DOCJT will develop standardized equipment lists, identify sources of supply and funding, and facilitate equipment purchases/acquisition on behalf of local agencies.

For information on how your community can participate in the Homeland Security Preparedness Initiative, contact Maxwell Clay Bailey at (859) 622-8475 or [Maxwell.Bailey@mail.state.ky.us](mailto:Maxwell.Bailey@mail.state.ky.us)

# Statewide LEN News

## Memorial News

STATEWIDE



## EIGHT NAMES ADDED TO KENTUCKY LAW ENFORCEMENT MEMORIAL

*Jacinta Feldman Manning*  
Public Information Officer

Eight new names that were added to the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial this year were dedicated May 12 during the Department of Criminal Justice Training's annual ceremony to honor officers who have been killed in the line of duty.

The names added this year include Pulaski County Sheriff Sam Catron, who was shot and killed April 13, 2002, while attending a political rally and fish fry near the Shopville Fire Department. Catron, who was 48, was shot once in the head as he walked toward his cruiser. Also among the names is Howard Callis, a Trimble County deputy jailer who died in an automobile accident on December 10, 2002, when a semi truck collided with the

vehicle he was driving. Callis and Trimble County Jailer Keith Harmon were en route to pick up a prisoner when the accident occurred.

The other six lawmen include deputies, a marshal and a constable who had been killed, but whose names were never added to the national memorial.

"It is a privilege to honor Sam Catron and Howard Callis because of what they did for their communities," said Greg Howard, president of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation. "But I am also glad to have the opportunity to honor these men who gave their lives in the line of duty in years past and were never properly recognized."



PHOTOS  
BY: KRIS  
BOWER-  
MAN, TERRY  
RUNNER,  
JAMIE NEAL,  
DIANE  
PATTON

Jennifer Thacker was the keynote speaker at the event. Thacker's husband Brandon was killed in the line of duty in 1998. She is now the president of the Kentucky Chapter of Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS).

"As we gather here today to honor the law enforcement officers in Kentucky who have given their lives in the line of duty, we not only mourn their passing, but we also celebrate their lives and the accomplishments they made during their lifetime," Thacker said. "We are here to salute their legacy and we are here to honor the families of our fallen law enforcement officers."

The monument, which sits in front of the Department of Criminal Justice Training, is the only one in the state that recognizes all Kentucky peace officers who have been killed in the line of duty. This year's additions bring the total number of names to 321.

The monument was dedicated in 2000. The Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation was founded to build the unique memorial. Once it was completed, the organization expanded its efforts to include a financial endowment program, to help Kentucky peace officers and their families with educational, medical and emergency relief.

### Names dedicated during this year's memorial

**John Ruggles**, deputy sheriff, Lewis County Sheriff's Office, died January 7, 1878. Ruggles was shot and killed near Concord, Kentucky, while he and a posse attempted to apprehend one of two brothers who were wanted for stealing horses.

**James Lewis Young**, marshal, Mount Sterling Police Department, died November 20, 1878. Young, 41, succumbed to gunshot wounds sustained two days earlier while responding to a disturbance call.

**John B. Usher**, deputy sheriff, Graves County Sheriff's Office, died December 24, 1900. Usher, 33, was shot and killed as he and the sheriff attempted to serve a warrant.

**William Wright**, deputy sheriff, Letcher County Sheriff's Office, died April 11, 1901. Wright, 18, was shot and killed when he and his partner were ambushed by two suspects on whom they were en route to serve murder warrants.

**Creed John Johnson**, deputy sheriff, Lewis County Sheriff's Office, died October 31, 1952. Johnson, 61, was shot and killed as he and another deputy attempted to serve commitment papers.

**Arlin Elvis Curneal**, constable, Hopkins County, died June 20, 1957. Curneal was in pursuit of a speeding motorist on Highway 1034 when his patrol car went out of control and crashed, pinning him inside. He died of internal injuries several hours later.

**Samuel Wilson Catron**, sheriff, Pulaski County, died April 13, 2002. Catron, 48, was shot once in the head as he walked towards his cruiser while attending a political rally.

**Howard "Buck" Callis**, deputy jailer, Trimble County, died December 10, 2002. Callis, 79, was en route to pick up a prisoner when a semi truck collided with the vehicle he was driving.

## Kentucky Law Enforcement Council Honors Fallen Officers

*Thor Morrison, Executive Staff Advisor  
Kentucky Law Enforcement Council Branch*

At the February 2003 meeting, the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council voted unanimously to officially honor peace officers who have been killed in the line of duty. The council resolution directed the staff to design and present a replica of the Peace Officer Professional Standards certificate to the fallen officer's home agency at the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation's annual ceremony.

The council awarded replica certificates to the Jessamine County Sheriff's Office for Billy Walls and Charles Morgan, Greenville Police Department for Joey Vincent, Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement for Jason Cammack, and Pulaski County Sheriff's Office for Sam Catron during the memorial ceremony.



*KLEC Chair William Walsh presents Pulaski County Sheriff Todd Wood with a replica POPS certificate in honor of Sam Catron.*

# In the Line of Duty

## La Grange Officer was 'Dedicated' to His Job, Family

Jamie Neal  
Public Information Officer



Eddie Mundo Jr.

La Grange Officer Eddie Mundo Jr., who was killed in a head-on vehicle crash with a suspect he was seeking, lost his life doing what he loved – being a police officer.

"He was very dedicated," La Grange Police Chief Kevin Collett said.

In a meeting with Collett earlier this year, Officer Mundo said "I love my job, I love the people I work with, I love third shift. Don't change a thing," the chief said.

"You could count on him," Collett said. "He

was dedicated to his job, dedicated to his family and truly cared about the people he served."

Mundo, 29, was killed in the early morning hours of April 16 when the pickup truck of Gregory Lee Porter of Pleasureville, for whom the officer had been searching, crossed the centerline of Jericho Road and hit his cruiser head-on.

Mundo and his partner, who was driving a separate vehicle, were dispatched after Porter's estranged wife called for help. She told dispatch that Porter had come to her apartment and assaulted her, said Officer Matt Cornell of the Oldham County Police Department, which investigated the case.

After driving about a mile outside of the La Grange city limit searching for 27-year-old Porter, Mundo had turned back toward the city, heading west on Jericho. Porter, who was eastbound on the same road, entered a sharp curve, crossed into Mundo's lane and crashed into his vehicle. The officer died instantly.

Porter had a blood alcohol level of 0.12 percent and had traces of cocaine and marijuana in his system, Cornell said. He has been charged with murder of a police officer, driving under the influence and failing to render aid or assistance from the scene of an accident, Cornell said.

Mundo, a husband and father of a one-year-old son, had been a La Grange officer since September 2000.

"He was the best dad," wife Brandi said. "He never got frustrated with the baby, and he was a good husband. He always took care of us."

Brandi said her husband of nearly two and a half years had began working third shift routinely so that he could be at home with their son during the day, while she was at work.

"He was so crazy about my son," she said. "All he wanted to do was spend time with me and my son. He really didn't do much else. Well, except play basketball with the guys."

Mundo adored his job and enjoyed talking with fellow officers about work, Brandi said.

"Since Oldham County and La Grange are so small, they were all really close," she said.

Mundo graduated from Waggener High School in Louisville. He served as a military police officer in the Marine Corps for four years

and had worked for Jefferson County Corrections and the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office before joining the La Grange force. He was one of 10 officers on the department.

He had followed in his father's footsteps. His father, Eddie Mundo Sr., is a Shively police officer.

The La Grange and law enforcement community, as well as others in emergency services, have taken Mundo's death hard. More than 1,300 people – 1,000 of them peace officers – attended his funeral service and at least 900 were at his visitation in Jeffersontown.

Government offices in La Grange closed for Mundo's funeral service, Collett said. Officers from Oldham County's police department and sheriff's office, as well as the Kentucky State Police patrolled the city while La Grange officers attended various services for Mundo.

"That was outstanding," Collett said.

In May, approximately 140 people stood on the Oldham County Courthouse lawn for a community memorial service, during which the police department retired Mundo's badge number, 215. His name was the second to be added to La Grange's law enforcement memorial, which sits on the courthouse lawn.

The La Grange Police Department has also posthumously honored Mundo with the Medal of Honor.

His name will be added next year to the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial, which is located in front of the Department of Criminal Justice Training in Richmond. The memorial's nonprofit foundation donated \$1,000 to Mundo's widow. The foundation offers financial assistance to Kentucky peace officers and their families for educational, medical and emergency relief.



JAMIE NEAL/DOCJT

*La Grange Police Department Chaplain Don Wright presents Eddie Mundo Jr.'s widow Brandi with a Bible from the International Conference of Police Chaplains. Oldham County Judge-executive Mary Ellen Kinser had given Brandi and Mundo's mother, left, ceramic angels from memorial wreaths that had been placed in front of the town's fiscal court building.*

# Cordner Stepping



*Jacinta Feldman Manning  
Public Information Officer*

Dr. Gary Cordner, dean of Eastern Kentucky University's College of Justice and Safety and one of Kentucky's leading experts in the field of law enforcement, is stepping out of the dean's office and back into the classroom.

Dr. Cordner, who has been dean of the college since 1997, announced in April 2002 that he would step down as the leader of EKV's College of Distinction the following year. Cordner said that after more than five years as dean, it just

seemed like a "logical time for a transition." He wants more time to devote to teaching, researching and his family, which recently grew: He and his wife adopted a daughter from the Ukraine.

Cordner will stay at Eastern as a professor of Police Studies in the college.

"I've really enjoyed being in higher education. I also enjoyed being in the police field. One of the best things about being at Eastern is I get to stay connected with DOCJT, the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council and the Regional Community Policing Institute," he said. "I still get to work with a lot of police agencies even though my office is in the ivory towers."

Cordner joined the staff at EKV in 1987, but his career in law enforcement started much earlier. He began working as an officer at the Ocean City Police Department in Maryland in 1973, and said he just "fell into" the academic field. After three years of policing, he decided to go back to school and get his master's degree. Some of his professors encouraged him to continue his education, and in 1980, he graduated from Michigan State University with a Ph.D. in Social Science.

After earning his doctorate, Cordner taught for a year at Washington State University and then for three years at the University of Baltimore before returning to police work. In 1984, he was named chief of police at St. Michaels Police Department in Maryland, where he remained for three years.

Having a law enforcement background has given him a deeper

understanding of the material he teaches, Cordner said, and more credibility with his students.

In 1987, Cordner accepted a position as an associate professor with Eastern Kentucky University. Ten years later he was named the college's dean.

"Not everyone might remember, but I was more or less an accidental dean," he said. "The dean search fell apart, and I was asked to step in temporarily, and here I am five years later."

Since Cordner has been dean, the College of Justice and Safety – which was called the College of Law Enforcement when he was first given the position – has gone through some major changes. The college is the university's smallest in terms of staff and students and most active in terms of outside funded activity, which has thrived under Cordner's leadership. In 2002, the college had more than \$40 million in grants and contracts, nearly double the amount it was receiving when Cordner took the job.

Cordner said that increasing outside funding, along with integrating the college more fully with the rest of the university and increasing its international efforts, have been some of his greatest accomplishments.

**"Dr. Cordner has been a visionary dean for the College of Justice and Safety and a wonderful ambassador for Eastern Kentucky University."** EKV President Joanne Glasser

"Dr. Cordner has been a visionary dean for the College of Justice and Safety and a wonderful ambassador for Eastern Kentucky University," EKV President Joanne Glasser said. "He has worked hard to forge partnerships at home that have strengthened our ability to serve the Commonwealth and has traveled the globe to build relationships that have enhanced the college's international reputation. While we regret his decision to step down as dean, he has effectively positioned the college as a recognized leader in the justice and safety community."

Cordner's contributions to Kentucky's law enforcement community have reached far beyond the academic field. He is also the director of the Regional Community Policing Institute and is an appointed member of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council and the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council.

"Gary has consistently been engaged, active and a vocal supporter of the Kentucky law enforcement community. He has used his position as dean to not only further the Program of Distinction status enjoyed by EKV and the College of Justice and Safety, but to influence, assist and offer guidance to DOCJT in all of the initiatives, programs and

# Down

legislation affecting Kentucky police over the past five years,” DOCJT Commissioner John Bizzack said. “Gary’s has been a welcome, active voice in the development and implementation of peace officer professional standards, criminal justice executive development courses, several job task analyses, exchange programs with Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Russian and Mexican police executives, and played major roles in numerous program development committees.”

“He continued the pace and strong direction left by his predecessor, Dr. Truett Ricks, and added his own style and commitment to advancing the field of Kentucky law enforcement,” Bizzack said.

Justice Cabinet Secretary Ishmon Burks agreed that Cordner’s contributions to law enforcement in the state have made a huge impact.

“Dr. Cordner is an ardent and enthusiastic supporter of the Kentucky Criminal Justice Council, serving as a council member and chair of the Law Enforcement Issues Committee since 1998. He brings thoughtful consideration and insight on tough issues including hate crimes, prevention programs, community policing, law enforcement response to the mentally ill and much more. He is an integral member of the council, and we look forward to his continued participation,” Burks said.

Cordner has co-authored textbooks on police administration and criminal justice planning and co-edited several anthologies on policing. He edited the American Journal of Police from 1987 to 1992, co-edited Police Computer Review from 1992 to 1995, and edited Police Quarterly from 1997 to 2002. Cordner is past-president of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, the country’s largest association of criminal justice educators and researchers, and founder and former chair of that organization’s Police Section.

“Dr. Cordner has provided direct leadership for police professionalism in the Commonwealth and beyond. He’s an established author and researcher on police administration and operations. He’s a nationally recognized expert in the field of police research by both practitioners and researchers,” said Dr. William Walsh, a professor in the University of Louisville’s Department of Justice Administration and chair of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council. “His work here in the Commonwealth of Kentucky has directly assisted not only the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council, but Eastern Kentucky University, and has led to the establishment of the Regional Community Policing Institute. In my opinion, he’s had a distinguished career that has fundamentally contributed to police professionalism both nationally and throughout the Commonwealth.”

Cordner said it has been very gratifying being dean, and that he was satisfied with the job.

“It’s been an honor to serve as dean,” he said. “I think I’m turning things over in pretty good shape.”



## EKU Selects Ault as Cordner’s Replacement

### *DOCJT Staff Report*

Dr. Allen L. Ault, an educator with more than 30 years of experience in the field of justice and safety, has been chosen to replace Dr. Gary Cordner as the dean of Eastern Kentucky University’s College of Justice and Safety. He will assume the position July 1.

“He was selected from a distinguished group of candidates selected in a national search and possesses the impressive breadth of knowledge and experience and clear vision to lead our Program of Distinction to even greater levels of excellence and service,” EKU President Joanne Glasser said of the new dean.

Ault comes to Eastern from the National Institute of Corrections, U.S. Department of Justice, where he spent the past six years as chief of the Special Projects Division.

Ault is a former chair of the Criminal Justice Department at Georgia State University. He has served as commissioner of state departments of corrections in three states, and was president of a national criminal justice consulting firm for 11 years. He also was chief of the National Academy of Corrections in Boulder, Colorado, for two years.

# Statewide LEN News

## In the Spotlight

*The following interviews were conducted by Jacinta Feldman Manning.*

STATEWIDE

### Sheriff Todd Wood



Sheriff Todd Wood graduated from Pulaski County High School and attended Georgetown College. Prior to being elected sheriff in 2002, he had 14 years of law enforcement experience with the Somerset Police Department, culminating in the Detective Division. He served as a D.A.R.E. officer for seven of those years. Sheriff Wood is a member of East Somerset Baptist Church and Siever's Masonic Lodge. In his spare time, he enjoys golfing. He and his wife, Jeannie, have twins, Jon Mark and Jenna Beth.

#### **What aspects of your life helped shape your career in law enforcement?**

I have wanted to be a law enforcement officer for as long as I can remember, and once I got into the profession, it quickly became my goal to become sheriff.

#### **How has the death of Sheriff Sam Catron, former Pulaski County Sheriff, affected your agency?**

Sheriff Catron was a dedicated law enforcement officer. I believe it would be safe to say that his death affected every member of this department, as well as most members of this community. It is always hard to lose a member of the law enforcement family, especially in such a tragic fashion. It makes us realize that we are not always able to escape the evil element that pervades our society.

#### **As a newly-elected sheriff, what changes or new programs would you like to start in your agency?**

We are very interested in maintaining an already professional and very well-trained department. We only want to increase the quality of service that has always been maintained here at this department. We are looking to increase our presence in the local school systems and to become closer with the children we serve. The children of today are the leaders of tomorrow, and if we can reach just one through drug education and the abilities to

resist violence, then that will far better the life of that child. That is our goal. We also already have a thoroughly trained critical response team that responds to critical incidents, and we want to increase training in that area so that we can adequately respond to these situations. We also have enacted a major crimes task force that utilizes detectives from not only our department, but also that of other local departments that work together to eliminate major crimes in this area. These are new programs that I feel are very important to our department.

#### **What programs does your agency have to involve itself with the community?**

We are actively researching a school resource officer in the county school system. We want to educate our youth as to the dangers of drugs and violence while also reinforcing the role of the law enforcement officer as someone to depend on, especially in times of crisis.

#### **What do you see as major issues affecting the Kentucky law enforcement community?**

The most pressing dilemma that law enforcement deals with is the drug-related problems that are plaguing this country. Drugs are at the root of most problems and are increasing daily. This is a battle that must be fought continually in order to gain any ground.

## Chief John Carson Mullins Jr.



Chief John Carson (J. C.) Mullins Jr. was born and raised in Corbin, and started his career in law enforcement there in 1973, as a patrolman at the age of 21. Through the years, Mullins has been instrumental in creating and establishing the city's traffic and parking codes. Corbin was the first city in the Commonwealth to implement a seat belt ordinance, and did so a year prior to the state statute.

In 1986, he was appointed as chief of police in Corbin, a third-class city that lies in two counties, Knox and Whitley, and borders a third county. Each county has its own judicial district and county jail.

Chief Mullins has three children and one grandchild: daughter Angelia and granddaughter Rehinon, son J. C. III and youngest daughter Danielle.

### What do you see as your major accomplishments as chief of police in your city?

Being appointed chief in 1986, the department lacked the ability to function as a unit and lacked the modern equipment to perform proper police techniques.

Policies and procedures were established as a base guideline for everyday operations. An investigative unit was formed. Rank was implemented and the vehicle home-fleet plan was brought into existence. Acquiring computer capabilities, such as LINK/NCIC, Enhanced 911 telephone services, desktop computers and laptops, as well as reorganizing our evidence storage and procedures were important steps.

Other projects have included adding certified firearm instructors and distributing department-issued sidearms, back-up weapons and shotguns along with M-16s. A K-9 narcotics unit and adding more personnel brought the department staff to 21 police officers and seven telecommunicators. Presently, we are finalizing the remodeling and expansion of the department complex.

### How have you involved your department with the Corbin community?

The department interacts with the community by being involved in school zones, ball games, senior citizens activities, school field trips and programs, community special events, festivals, and foot-patrols during the holiday seasons in our shopping centers. We have a very proactive and aggressive approach to community involvement.

Our K-9 units serve two purposes, narcotics detection and as public relation ambassadors for the department.

### What aspects of your life helped shape your career as a law enforcement executive?

Coming from a business family, I grew up interacting with employees and the public. I acquired the desire to be a police officer from experiences throughout my youth and a personal desire to help people. I felt law enforcement was the place that I could accomplish that goal.

As soon as I reached my 21<sup>st</sup> birthday, I applied for a position with the Corbin Police Department. For several years, I co-owned a tri-county emergency, convalescent, extrication ambulance service, which helped me to see many different aspects of the emergency services field and also to be involved with the public.

Looking back, after passing my 30-year mark in February of this year, I truly believe that I could not have made it through the ups and downs of police work and personal life without God being by my side, which is a part of honesty, integrity and to protect and serve.

### How has technology changed policing?

Police work has evolved from doing very little paperwork and relying upon memory, into volumes of paperwork for precise memory. I would think that everyone who can remember the typewriter and carbon paper and messing up and having to start again, would really appreciate every aspect of new technology, as I do.

What used to take hours now takes minutes, which in turn puts patrol officers back on the streets. Without technology such as LINK/ NCIC, desk and laptop computers, cameras, scanners and all the modern tools to work with, you would turn law enforcement back 40 years. When you really look at it, we were very inadequate compared to now.

Cell phones and pagers have really made the quote "on call and available 24/7" a reality. Very few crimes go unsolved and very few criminals go without apprehension in this day of technology.

# Statewide LEN News

## In the Spotlight

### Sheriff Danny Webb

STATEWIDE



Danny Webb just began serving his first term as Letcher County sheriff this year, but his career in law enforcement began long before. Webb, a 1966 graduate of Whitesburg High School, served in the Army and had one tour in Vietnam in 1970. In July 1971, he joined the Kentucky State Police. His first assignment as a trooper was at Post 13 in Hazard, where he worked for nine years. He was promoted to sergeant in 1981, and worked both Pikeville and Hazard posts during the next two years. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1983, and worked in Elizabethtown for more than a year before coming back to the Hazard post as the detective lieutenant. Webb served 10 years as detective lieutenant, during which he assisted in investigating several high profile murders, and was able to convict the perpetrators of the crimes. In 1994, he was promoted to captain, and served as post commander in Hazard before retiring in October 2001.

#### How has your life helped shape your career in law enforcement?

I am the son of a coal miner from Letcher County. I am one of four children, and was raised in Millstone, a small mining camp in Letcher County. We were poor and were taught that you had to work hard to make it in today's world. After graduating from high school, I served a term in the United States Army, which included one year in Vietnam as a tank commander.

I always believed that I was an underdog, and that made me work harder to achieve my goals. Deciding to go into law enforcement was part of that belief, because I feel that is a big part of the job of the police officer. Every day the police officer is called to assist victims of crimes, and in most cases the police officer is the victim's only hope of receiving any justice.

I was accepted into the Kentucky State Police as a trooper in 1971. I am proud of my state police career, and the fact that I was a part of the state police family that is made up of some of the most dedicated police officers in the United States. During my state police career I attended college and graduated from Eastern Kentucky University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Police Administration. I retired in 2001 at the rank of captain. After retirement I entered the political arena and was elected sheriff of Letcher County. My four-year term began January 6, 2003.

#### What steps have you taken to eradicate drug use in your county?

Despite starting without any money to work with, we have started a drug task force with other small local agencies helping us with manpower. We have been able to make several significant cases over the past few months that have made an impact on the war on drugs.

We have a terrible problem in eastern Kentucky with the misuse of prescription drugs. The problem has moved into our schools and one of my goals is to implement resource officers into our school system. I feel that without educating our children against drugs, the battle cannot be won.

#### As a newly elected sheriff, what are some initiatives you would like to start in your agency?

Over the years, the Letcher County Sheriff Department had lost the confidence of the citizens. I am working hard to gain that confidence back. We have everyone in uniform. We have purchased new, marked police cars that project a positive image. We have responded to citizens' complaints and make every effort to assist them in their problems. I feel that to be a successful law enforcement office, the department must have the citizens' support and confidence.

#### How have you seen law enforcement change during your career?

Some of the police officers have fun with this aspect of my career, saying that when I started in law enforcement they had cap-and-ball pistols. I have seen many changes during my career. Probably the most important are the changes related to communications. When I started working at the Hazard State Police Post in 1972, we were lucky to have radio contact with the post in most of the area. Today, I am ready to install computers into my cruisers that will enable the officer to communicate and make inquiries of the NCIC by the touch of a button.

# Lone Rangers



*Jacinta Feldman Manning  
Public Information Officer*

**S**tamping Ground Police Chief Tip Inman sat in his cruiser, one hand firmly holding a radar gun, the other dangling out the window waving at passers-by. The day before, he had spent his morning working as a crossing guard in front of the school, and he didn't yet know what the next day would bring.

"You just know that everything that comes up, you got it to do," Inman said with a smile.

Inman is a member of a small fraternity of lawmen who are the sole officer in their departments. These literal lone rangers are everything from chief to patrol officer – and even the occasional crossing guard – for their communities.

See One-Man Police Department, page 38

### STATEWIDE One-Man Police Departments Focus on All Aspects of Community



JACINTA FELDMAN MANNING/DOCJT

*Caneyville Chief Anthony Clark read a story to students at Caneyville Elementary. Chief Clark often visits the school and its students during his day.*

There are more than 20 one-person law enforcement agencies in towns all across Kentucky, according to the Peace Officers Professional Standards office. But the number is difficult to pin down because one personnel change could be detrimental to an agency, wiping out the entire force, said Ron Godsey, supervisor of DOCJT's Compliance Section.

"It varies from day to day," he said. "If you don't have a police officer, do you have a police department?"

Small populations, and even smaller budgets, keep the agencies from expanding and the workload heavy for these dedicated individuals.

Godsey's section visits law enforcement agencies all across the state, and he has seen a lot of small departments. He said there are some agencies that are less active, but there are a few that are very proactive and dedicated to protecting their communities.

"Most of those have to be dedicated to put up with all the politics that go along with being a one-man police department," he said.

It is a lot of work, but those people who signed up for the job are ready for the challenge.

"I don't have any problem with it," Caneyville Chief Anthony Clark said. "I'm comfortable with it. I knew what I was getting into."

#### Anything but Typical

While there often isn't as much crime in a community small enough to require only a one-person patrol unit, that doesn't mean there isn't a lot to do. Especially if there is only one person to do it.

For many that means there is no shift; work begins whenever they are needed and it doesn't end until they are done.

For Clark, whose father and grandfather were both officers in the town, the day begins around 6:45 a.m. with school traffic. He may go home after that and rest a while, but he will be back in the office to check in before noon. Then it's back to school to work traffic around 2 p.m. After school lets out, he usually goes home to have dinner with his wife and two children, but he will be on the road again around 5 or 6 p.m. and patrol until midnight.

Of course, that is all subject to change.

"I'm on call, it's supposed to be five days a week, but normally it's six days a week," he said.

One Sunday, as he was coming home from the Louisville Zoo with his family, Clark heard a 911 dispatch call for a Caneyville robbery, and made an arrest.

#### Upholding the Law

Even though crime rates are typically lower, it doesn't mean they are non-existent. While there can be crimes as heinous as in any larger city, many times they aren't as extreme. Stamping Ground's

Inman said the biggest problem he has in his town is speeding.

"People just seem to feel like with it being a small town, people can just speed through it," he said.

In Caneyville, drugs are a problem, Clark said. But he gets calls about everything.

"You know Andy and Barney," he said. "Pretty similar."

#### Knowing your Neighbor

For many who patrol these small towns, they were born and raised in the communities they protect, and already know everyone. For the other officers who moved into their areas, they learn fast.

"If they live in Stamping Ground or anywhere close, I've waved at 'em here one time or another," Inman said.

Stamping Ground is a town of about 800 people in Scott County, but for Inman, who spends about six hours a day driving around its streets, "it sure seems a lot bigger."

"Smiley Cop," as he was named by some of the school children, can stop at any time to wave or talk to someone. He said he tries to make sure that he has as much positive connection with the community as possible.

"Any time you can have really good positive contact with good people you could possibly lead them from possibly getting into something negative," he said.

But that personal connection that many one-man agencies have can sometimes make things difficult.

Randy Insko is the sheriff in Robertson County. Not only does he not have any full- or part-time deputies to help him patrol the almost 2,400-person-county (the smallest population in Kentucky), there are no local police departments to help either.

Insko was raised in Robertson County, and knows almost all of its residents.

"I could take you down these roads and tell you who lives where," he said.

But knowing people does not stop him from doing his job.

"If I have to arrest somebody, I will arrest them, and yeah, it might make somebody mad, I've done that before," he said. "But for every mad, you make one happy so it evens out."

Insko made between 60 and 75 arrests last year. In a small black calendar, he keeps a record of the hours he worked. In 2000, it was 3,289. In 2001, it was up to 3,509.

### Searching for Balance

Clark came to Caneyville Police Department in 1991, and has been the sole officer there ever since. At the time he was single and had no children. But since, he has married and adopted two daughters, and the change in his lifestyle has made his job change also.

Because he does patrol so much, he said the people in the town begin to think they own him.

"They don't expect you to have a family life or any kind of life," he said.

Clark said he usually gets about 30 complaints a week, in a range of problems. He said if he is not in the police department to answer a

call, people just call him at home. He said his wife probably takes 30 percent of his calls this way. And if he's not answering the phone, he said sometimes people will just come by the house.

"You're taken away from a couple of birthday parties," that way, he said.

There must be a balance between work and family life, Insko said.

"Yes, you do owe them something," Insko said. "That's the people that elected you, but you don't owe them everything. You have to take time for your family. If you don't, you won't have a family, that's for sure."

Sheriff Mike Nelson knows how hard it is to patrol an area by himself. He used to be not only the sheriff, but also the entire agency in Bracken County. In 1998, Nelson hired a full-time deputy because he was having foot surgery and was going to be off for two months, and there would be no one in the office.

He said hiring his full-time deputy, and then later two part-time deputies, has really eased his load.

"It's good because it gives me at least eight hours to myself," he said.

The one-man police departments depend heavily on other sources of law enforcement to help them out. Kentucky State Police, sheriff's offices and other local agencies help each other because of the scarce resources.

While there are a lot of issues unique to one-man agencies, there are also a lot of perks to the job.

Inman said he loves to protect what he tells people is "in my opinion probably the best little town in America."

"I try to treat everybody on the street the way I'd like every officer to treat my wife," Inman said.

## Wooden Spent 40 Years as Clarkson's Only Officer

*Jamie Neal*  
*Public Information Officer*

From the time he was 22, Austin Wooden had been the only police officer in his hometown of Clarkson.

In 1997, 40 years after he became the city's police force, Wooden's tiny western Kentucky town, population 800, hired a second officer.

When Wooden died from cancer in 1999, that officer, Dan Peterson, became Clarkson's chief and hired another officer, Shawn Lee.

But those who knew Wooden, a Clarkson officer for 42 years, will never forget those four decades that he policed the city solo, Mayor Bonnie Henderson said.

"Everybody just thought if you mentioned Clarkson you would think of Austin, always out working patrol 24 hours, seven days a week," she said.

He believed that's how he should spend his time, Henderson said.

"He just cared about the community and the people," she said.

When he wasn't patrolling, Chief Wooden, who was married and the father of three daughters and two sons, could be found at Clarkson community functions or at his second job – driving a school bus.

When the chief died at age 64, some Clarkson residents decided they should erect a monument in his honor. Selling everything from baked goods to personalized bricks to surround the monument, they raised more than \$6,000, Henderson said. Fund-raisers also sold a book that Henderson's son Jody, created – "Chief Austin Wooden, A Local Legend." The work is full of sentiments from those who knew the chief.

The monument, which includes an etched picture of Wooden, was completed in September 2002. It stands at the intersection of Kentucky 88 and U.S. 62 in Clarkson.

"Austin Wooden's loyalty and dedication to his community for 42 years of service (1957-1999) is unmatched," the monument says in all capital letters. "He dedicated his entire adult life to the motto on his police car, 'To protect and serve.' He did both, honorably and unselfishly.

"More importantly, he was a friend to all that knew him. Kind and generous, Austin was always there to lend a hand. Whether you were a local resident or a visitor passing through town, Austin would greet you with a smile and a wave. Seldom does a single person touch so many lives. We do miss Austin deeply, but his legacy lives on in our hearts forever."

# STATEWIDE Traffic Stops and Officer Safety Demand Constant Attention

*Jerry Belcher, Planning and Research Advisor  
Staff Services and Planning*

In 2000, 51 law enforcement officers in the United States were killed by felonious assault, 13 while making traffic stops. During the same period, 84 officers were killed accidentally, 14 while making traffic stops, directing traffic or conducting a roadblock.

Even though vehicle stops are a common task of each working day, officers should not be lulled into a routine. Each stop presents different risks ranging from felonious to accidental assaults. Officers cannot allow any situation to become routine, especially vehicle stops. It is important to continually assess the situation, consider the risks involved and use sound tactics to accomplish a safe stop. If an officer fails to recognize warning signs and adjust tactics accordingly, he or she is greatly increasing the odds of being injured.

Of course, the safest way to conduct a traffic stop would be to remain in a sheltered position and have the violator walk backward to your position while another officer is covering the situation. However, for the majority of stops, this is unreasonable. Officers must balance tactics for conducting a safe vehicle stop with reasonable behavior toward the public.

Threat assessment should begin before the stop is initiated, but officers need to be prepared to change their initial assessment at any time during the stop. A common factor in felonious assaults against officers is when officers fail to recognize danger cues, which keeps them from changing their assessment and implementing appropriate tactics to meet the situation.

The only thing officers can be sure of is that each stop will be different every time. The time and place will be different. The violator will be differ-

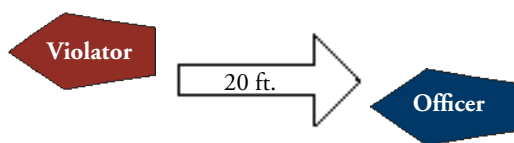
ent. The officer's frame of mind will also be different. The circumstances of the stop are never the same as any other stop you've made before.

Even though specific tactics will vary, there are some general principles that can be applied to every vehicle stop.

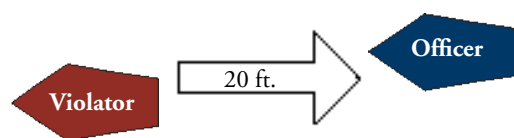
A vehicle stop is defined as any situation where the officer is deploying directly from a patrol vehicle, whether the violator is stopped in a vehicle on a roadway, sitting in a vehicle in a parking space or a pedestrian is hitchhiking on the side of the road. Every stop has a beginning, middle and an end, with the middle being the area where most tactical changes occur. <sup>1</sup> A traffic stop begins when an officer observes a violation or obtains other information that develops into a legal reason to stop a vehicle or pedestrian.

During the beginning of a vehicle stop it is important to fully observe the violation and alert the communications center of your intention to stop. At this point the officer must mentally prepare. Based on the initial assessment of the stop, rehearse how to handle the situation. In order to keep the traffic stop as low key as possible, signal your intention to stop first by using only the emergency lights, then escalate to use of the car horn and then try the siren. It is also important to position the cruiser in its proper place. The situation and environment will determine the best cruiser position, but there are some general guidelines for positioning. It's also important to remove your seatbelt as both vehicles are rolling to a stop. The seatbelt should not be an extra hindrance to exiting the cruiser.

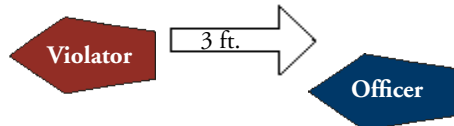
*20 feet behind the violator's vehicle and offset left*



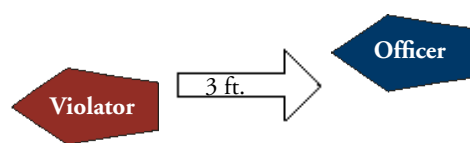
*20 feet behind the violator's vehicle and offset right*



*3 feet behind the violator's vehicle and offset left*

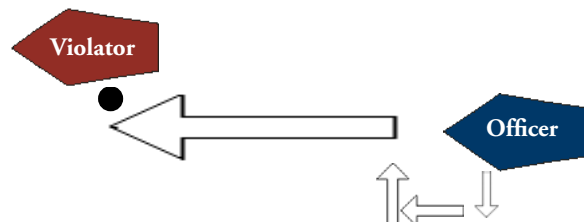


*3 feet behind the violator's vehicle and offset right*

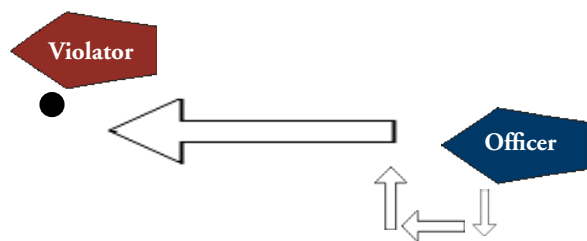


During the middle of a traffic stop the officer should check the rear view mirrors for approaching traffic before exiting the cruiser. At this point, the officer should approach the violator's vehicle. Again, the situation and environment will dictate the safest approach, but there are several methods to consider.

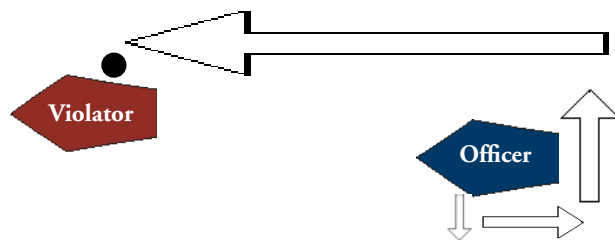
*Left Side Walk Up – take a position behind the trailing edge of the driver's door.*



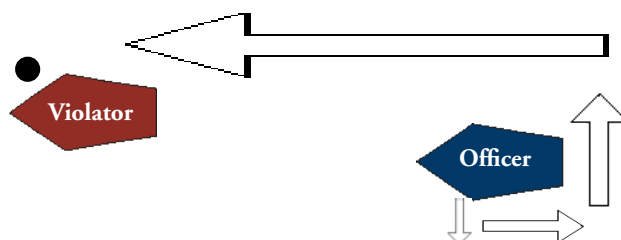
*Post Ahead Left – take a position ahead of the driver’s door. This position should be taken only after you have determined it is safe to go past the driver’s window.*



*Right Side Walk Up – take a position behind the trailing edge of the front passenger door. Note the right side offset cruiser position.*



*Post Ahead Right – take a position ahead of the front passenger door. This position should be taken only after you have determined it is safe to go past the passenger’s window. Note the right side offset cruiser position.*



Officers’ assessments may cause them to avoid approaching the violator’s vehicle altogether. In these instances, it is acceptable to have the violator get out of their vehicle and approach the officer. The positions of both the officer and the violator will depend on the situation and the environment. It is suggested that the officer never take a position between the violator’s vehicle and the cruiser.

Other elements in the middle of a traffic stop that affect safety include the body language of the vehicle’s occupants, approaching traffic, visual assessment of the offender’s car, appropriate communication skills to keep the stop as low key as possible while still conveying the necessary information. After the officer has implemented the decision to warn the citizen, issue a citation or arrest the individual, it is very important to assume a tactically safe position to carry out the intended action.

Safety concerns during the end of a traffic stop include making sure the officer’s second contact with the violator is approached with the same caution as the earlier contact. The officer should remember to watch the vehicle’s occupants closely, and always be aware of oncoming traffic. It should also be noted that safety should be considered when entering traffic flow after the stop is completed.

Law enforcement officers will be making many vehicle stops as part of their duty. The danger for officers is that they may not even be aware of their unsafe habits.

“The popular use of on board cameras in law enforcement vehicles has made officers more aware of the different types of traffic stop hazards,” said Bob French, an instructor in the Patrol and Traffic Section at DOCJT. “Through this technology, officers are made

more aware of the potential hazards. Just by being more attentive does not mean the officer will be completely safe, however it does reduce the opportunity for officers to become victims.”

When it comes to traffic stops, terminology sets up a lot of officers for safety problems. Most officers have been taught to appraise the stops as either misdemeanor or felony, or, in more current terms, as either low-risk or high-risk. The implication is that only when an officer is stopping an individual known to have committed a serious crime or to be dangerous, are they going to be exposed to a threat. It then becomes natural for officers to lower their level of alertness when dealing with common or relatively minor infractions, and this misdemeanor mindset encourages officers to overlook or misinterpret important danger cues.

To sharpen your vehicle stops tactics, today’s peace officer should change their mindset. When an officer has reason to believe there’s a potential for danger, the officer should automatically assess the risk as being high. Every stop should be thought of as an unknown risk stop.<sup>2</sup>

Georgetown Police Department had a unit struck in the rear while on a motorist assist last year. “I would urge all law enforcement officers to be cognizant of their personal safety while on traffic stops or motorist assists,” said Georgetown Chief of Police Bernard Palmer.

*Information from this article was excerpted from the lesson plan used in the Basic Training Academy at DOCJT. It is not intended to present a complete training session for making traffic stops, but only to offer some general principles to be used by officers when conducting stops.*

<sup>1</sup> Strategies and Tactics of Patrol Stops, Robert D. Magnuson, S.R. Enterprises, Canfield, Ohio, 1996.

<sup>2</sup> The Tactical Edge, Surviving High Risk Patrol, Charles Remsburg, Calibre Press, Northfield, Ill., 1986.

## Second Annual Memorial Golf Tournament Set for June

*DeAnna Boling, Volunteer  
Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation*

The Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation will host its second annual Memorial Golf Tournament in June at Gibson Bay Golf Course in Richmond. Last year's tournament was a huge success, with 27 groups of golfers teeing off in perfect weather. This year's tournament is scheduled for Monday, June 9. The tournament will begin at 8:15 a.m. with a shotgun start. The rain date will be Monday, June 16.

The fee for the tournament is \$55 per player, which includes lunch, two mulligans per player, a gift bag and green fees with a cart. Players can register an entire team or sign up as individuals and tournament volunteers will put a foursome together. To register for the tournament, call Larry Ball at (859) 622-5928 or Linda Renfro at (859) 622-2221. Play will be limited to the first 100 participants. Prizes will be awarded to the top three teams and additional prizes will be scattered throughout the golf course. Swisher International will again be offering a \$500 par three shootout. Come and enjoy a great day of golf while supporting a most worthy cause.



RACHEL NEASE/DOCJT

## DOCJT to Disseminate Comprehensive Survey Via the Internet

*Edliniae Sweat, Administrative Specialist III  
Staff Services and Planning*

In accordance with Kentucky Revised Statute 15A.070(2), the DOCJT Office of Staff Services and Planning has developed the 2003 Comprehensive Survey and is in the process of distributing the instrument. The DOCJT will survey more than 500 municipal agencies, county police departments, sheriff's departments, state agencies, airport authorities, school/university police, housing authorities and telecommunication centers. The last comprehensive survey was completed in 2001.

This year agencies will have the option to complete the survey via the Internet. Agencies have already been contacted about the method they would like to use — hard copy survey or Internet survey.

In an effort to continually serve all law enforcement agencies, the DOCJT asks that you participate. The information obtained will be useful not only for DOCJT purposes, but also for individual agencies. In the past, comparative salary information obtained in this survey has been beneficial to law enforcement agencies seeking pay increases for personnel.

If you have any questions regarding the 2003 Comprehensive Survey, please contact Edliniae Sweat at (859) 622-5049 or [Edliniae.Sweat@mail.state.ky.us](mailto:Edliniae.Sweat@mail.state.ky.us) in the Staff Services and Planning Office.

## Jonathan Grantham Appointed Director of State Medical Examiner Division

### *Justice Cabinet Staff Report*

Justice Cabinet Secretary Ishmon Burks has appointed Jonathan "Joe" Grantham as the director of the Kentucky Medical Examiner Division. Grantham replaced David Jones, who recently retired. Grantham comes to Kentucky after serving as the chief medical examiner of Brown and Door counties in Wisconsin for more than three years.

"Families, law enforcement, judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys and others rely on timely and accurate information from the Medical Examiner's Office," Secretary Burks said. "Joe understands the entire process. He is committed to continuing the excellent work of that office and will be prepared to implement changes as necessary."

Grantham began his career as a correctional officer for the LaFayette County Sheriff's Department in Mississippi and was promoted to deputy sheriff responsible for officer training. He became a medical examiner investigator for the LaFayette County Medical Examiner's office,

remaining there for almost five years. In 1996 he moved to Wisconsin and became the chief medical examiner investigator for the Brown and Door County Medical Examiner's Office.

Originally from Mississippi, Grantham received an associate degree in chemistry from the Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College in 1988. He completed coursework in the Forensic Science Program at the University of Mississippi, receiving his bachelor of science degree in 1996. He also is a board certified Medicolegal Death Investigator.

The Medical Examiner Division provides experts in death investigation to assist county coroners, law enforcement agencies and the courts across Kentucky's 120 counties. Approximately 2,500 to 3,000 postmortem examinations are performed each year at four regional medical examiner offices.

## Police Research Fellowships Available to U.S. Officers

*Submitted by Fulbright Scholar Program, Council for International Exchange of Scholars*

The Fulbright Police Research Fellowship is a grant opportunity in which United States police officers are able to extend their professional expertise and spend time in the United Kingdom. These fellowships are being made available under the Fulbright program to enable active police officers and police administrators to conduct research into an aspect or problem of policing shared by United States and United Kingdom police forces. Two United States police professionals will be selected for the award.

To qualify for the grant, applicants must currently be employed by a domestic police force and hold a position of authority at the level of sworn sergeant or above. Supervisory staff from the applicant's department must recommend the applicant. Applications are welcome from any applied area of domestic police work or police administration, however, researchers or academic professionals in criminal justice are not eligible for this award.

Candidates holding a bachelor's degree in criminal justice, police studies or a related discipline in the social sciences are preferred. It is expected that successful candidates will arrange a paid leave of absence and have full or partial financial support from their home department as a condition of the grant. Successful candidates will arrange their

own affiliation with a higher education host institution appropriate to the research topic. A letter of invitation is not required at the time of application, but is advantageous. The proposed host institution should have links with United Kingdom police forces.

The fellowship is for professional development and the exchange of ideas with United Kingdom counterparts. Applicants must develop a substantive project and demonstrate that participation in the program will produce benefits of significance to the larger law enforcement community.

The fellowship is for a minimum period of three months. The starting date is to be arranged with the U.K. Fulbright Commission, but the grant must begin between September 2004 and April 2005. The award consists of a fixed sum grant of 5,000 British pounds sterling (about \$7,850 American dollars) travel inclusive.

The application form and guidelines can be found on the Council for International Exchange of Scholars Web site at [http://www.cies.org/us\\_scholars](http://www.cies.org/us_scholars) or a hard copy of the form can be requested by sending an e-mail to [apprequest@iie.org](mailto:apprequest@iie.org)

For more information please contact Daria Teutonico at [dteutonico@iie.org](mailto:dteutonico@iie.org) or (202) 686-6245.

# Statewide Briefs

## Officers Honored for Action in Hostage Situation

Two Olive Hill police officers, their chief and a middle school teacher were recognized at an "Honor the Heroes" awards ceremony at West Carter Middle School for their roles in handling a student-hostage situation at the school.

In January, West Carter School Resource Officer Sam Richmond and Olive Hill Chief Larry Tackett negotiated with an armed sixth-grader who was holding a classmate hostage in the school hallway. After a few minutes, the student agreed to free the boy, who he, at one point, was holding at gun- and knifepoint, Olive Hill Officer Robert "R.D." Porter said. The officers then talked him into walking outside and surrendering his weapons.

Middle school teacher Bruce Jesse was the first to confront the student in the hallway, and attempted to keep the hostage-taker from harming his classmate, Porter said.

Porter, who is the SRO at the high school across the road from West Carter, was the first outside of the school to respond to the hostage call. Porter said upon arriving at the scene, he had the school secure the cafeteria, which, he said, had its doors open and students inside. He said he then stood around the corner from Richmond and Tackett as they talked with the student.

## EKU's Justice and Safety Center Nets Federal Grant

Eastern Kentucky University's Justice and Safety Center was recently awarded a \$15 million federal grant to improve communication between public safety agencies and to test prototypes of safety and security technologies for the national justice and safety community.

The funding is allowing Eastern to partner with the Center for Rural Development in Somerset to better interoperability, or the ability of computer systems to communicate, among the public safety and law enforcement community. The project will focus on 101 agencies within 42 counties in eastern Kentucky, helping them share criminal information, identify patterns and perform other tasks.

The two entities also will use the money to create the Public Safety and Security Institute for Technology, which will identify and evaluate emerging technologies in safety and security.

## Cain Chairs National Drug Enforcement Group

Daviess County Sheriff Keith Cain will serve as chairman of a national narcotics enforcement committee during the next two years.

Cain's role will include staying up-to-date on narcotics-related issues, monitoring trends, being familiar with legislation and keeping other members of the committee informed. The committee is a branch of the National Sheriff's Association.

## DOCJT Participates in Bowling for Kids Sake

The DOCJT "keggers" laced up their shoes and joined hundreds of fellow Madison County residents in the Bowling for Kids Sake event raising \$1,732 for Big Brothers/Big Sisters of the Bluegrass. The event was held Sunday, February 23, at Galaxy Bowling in Richmond. Instructors Gary Shaffer, who is retired from Richmond Police Department, and Billy McGuire, who is retired from Hopkinsville Police Department, led all bowlers with scores of 214 and 191 respectively.

## OPD Officer to Carry Torch for World Games

Owensboro Police Officer Greg Baxter has been selected for the Special Olympics International Torch Run, which begins in Athens, Greece, and ends in Dublin, Ireland, and kicks off the 11<sup>th</sup> Special Olympics World Summer Games in June.

Baxter, 49, oversees 11 counties as the Region Two coordinator for the Law Enforcement Torch Run. The group raises money throughout the year for Special Olympics. He is one of 50 Americans, and the only Kentuckian, invited to participate in the international event.

There are three routes from Greece to Ireland, but Baxter doesn't know which he will be assigned.

## KACP Conference Set for Summer

The Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police will have its 31<sup>st</sup> annual training conference Monday through Thursday, August 4-7, at the Drawbridge Inn in Fort Mitchell. The deadline for conference and hotel reservations is July 14. For a conference schedule or more information, visit [www.kyapc.org](http://www.kyapc.org), contact KACP First Vice President Van Ingram at (606) 564-9411, or e-mail [vaningram@maysvilleky.net](mailto:vaningram@maysvilleky.net)

## DOCJT Employee Appears in Outdoors Magazine

A photograph of DOCJT administrative specialist Kerrie Dehorty rock-climbing in Daniel Boone National Forest appears in the April 2003 issue of "Hooked on the Outdoors," a multi-sport magazine.

The photo accompanies an article about Via Ferrata, a climbing method the article says was used by the Italian military to cross the Alps. They climbed horizontally along the rock, rather than from the bottom to top.

"Soldiers traversed rock faces using cables and iron rungs as their foot- and handholds," the magazine says. "Their unlikely trail was used to hide from the enemy."

Today, sport climbers still use iron rungs, which are drilled into rock and set with industrial-strength epoxy, according to the magazine. The article says that the only Via Ferrata course in the United States is at Torrent Falls Resort in Kentucky, where Dehorty had her photo taken. She said she usually climbs there at least one weekend a month in the summer.

## International Association of Chiefs of Police Recognizes KSP Trooper for Rescue

*Lt. Lisa Rudzinski, Public Affairs  
Kentucky State Police*



**Craig Stalker**

The International Association of Chiefs of Police named Kentucky State Police Trooper Craig Stalker "Trooper of the Year – Southern Region." A native of Salyersville, Stalker was honored for his efforts in rescuing five people from two burning cars in Johnson County on March 16, 2002.

Trooper Stalker was off duty when he came upon a two-car crash. One of the vehicles was burning and its doors were jammed shut due to crash damage. Stalker broke out the rear window to rescue a 16-year-old passenger trapped in the back seat. The 17-year-old driver of the vehicle was pinned by the steering wheel. With assistance from two motorists, Stalker pried open one of the doors to pull the unconscious victim to safety, seconds before the vehicle was engulfed in flames.

Three people remained trapped in the second vehicle. The driver and front passenger were incapacitated due to injuries and the third passenger was unconscious and not breathing. After assisting the driver and passenger to safety, Stalker re-entered the burning car to rescue the unconscious victim and begin CPR. Although suffering injuries to his

back and shoulder, Stalker rendered aid until medical personnel arrived.

All victims of the crash survived. Stalker was later hospitalized for pneumonia caused by smoke and heat from the burning vehicles.

"This is the first time that a member of our agency has received this award," KSP Commissioner Patrick Simpson said. "We are all immensely proud of Trooper Stalker. His extreme dedication and selfless effort in saving lives carries on a long tradition of Kentucky State Police service to the citizens of Kentucky. On behalf of the agency, I congratulate him on the award and for a job well done."

Assigned to KSP Post 9 in Pikeville, Stalker has served as a member of the Kentucky State Police for two years.

Headquartered in Alexandria, Virginia, the International Association of Chiefs of Police is the world's oldest and largest nonprofit membership organization for police executives, with more than 19,000 members in more than 100 countries. For the past 10 years, the IACP Trooper of the Year award has recognized law enforcement officers who have acted far beyond the call of duty. Its southern region includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

## Kentucky State Police Achieves Accreditation From National Law Enforcement Group

*Justice Cabinet Staff Report*

The Kentucky State Police has been awarded accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. (CALEA). CALEA based its recognition on measurement of the agency's performance in adhering to 443 "best practice" standards developed for law enforcement organizations throughout the country.

"This is more than just the mere pursuit of a certificate," KSP Commissioner Patrick N. Simpson said. "It represents the commitment of all Kentucky State Police employees to constantly improve the quality of service provided to the citizens of the Commonwealth."

The overall purpose of CALEA's accreditation program is to improve delivery of law enforcement service by offering a body of standards, developed by law enforcement practitioners, covering a wide range of up-to-date law enforcement topics. It recognizes professional achievements

by offering an orderly and voluntary process for addressing and complying with applicable standards.

As a final step in the process, KSP hosted three law enforcement professionals from outside Kentucky for a week-long, on-site review last December. These assessors visited KSP headquarters and selected posts and branches throughout the state, interviewing personnel and reviewing policies, procedures, documentations and proofs of compliance. Their evaluation was positive and they recommended that the agency be accredited "without hesitation."

The CALEA assessors stated in their report that KSP is "very forward thinking in taking advantage of advancing technology and keeping abreast of that technology." They also noted that "the department is well trained and well equipped and appears to be not only presently providing excellent service to the citizens of Kentucky, but is constantly looking for ways to improve that service."

# Cooper's Commitment to Law Enforcement Earns Governor's Award

Jacinta Feldman Manning  
Public Information Officer

Governor Paul Patton presented the Governor's Award for Outstanding Contribution to Kentucky Law Enforcement to former Kentucky Law Enforcement Council Chairman Robin Cooper at a ceremony in the Capitol Rotunda on February 28.

Governor Patton also honored three other nominees, Paducah Assistant Chief Sandy Joslyn, Regional Community Policing Institute Assistant Director Cindy Shain and 14-year-old Stephanie Garcia. The nominees received certificates for their nominations.

"Because of the vision and tenacity of our honorees today and others who have had similar dedication, Kentucky has a top reputation nationally. We have laws and standards that ensure all our officers are trained uniformly so that they can protect themselves and Kentucky citizens," Governor Patton said during the ceremony.

The Governor's Award for Outstanding Contribution to Kentucky Law Enforcement was created in 2001 to honor an individual who significantly advances Kentucky law enforcement in the areas of Peace Officer Professional Standards, law enforcement training or professional development or who exhibits exemplary leadership that has resulted in the advancement of law enforcement in the state or the nominee's community.

Cooper was appointed to the Kentucky Law Enforcement Council in 1995, and served three terms as its chairman. He was instrumental in the passage of the 1998 legislation that established the Peace Officers Professional Standards, and helped ensure that all officers would be trained uniformly. Cooper is also a member of the Kentucky Law Enforcement Memorial Foundation Board and the Kentucky Police Corps Advisory Committee. He was mayor of Paintsville for nine years, and is past president of the Kentucky League of Cities.

"He has guided many in the field with his ability to see a big picture, not just a parochial view of the importance of uniformity in police hiring, selection, training and certification," DOCJT Commissioner John Bizzack said.

The other three nominees are also very active in law enforcement issues that affect both their communities and the state.

Cindy Shain is the associate director of the Regional Community Policing Institute at Eastern Kentucky University. She spent 24 years with the Louisville Police Department, where she retired with the rank of Lt. Col. and Deputy Chief of Operations. Shain was the first female captain to command a police district in Louisville and was the agency's first female staff officer. She came to RCPI in 1999, and has developed and delivered a wide variety of law enforcement training programs throughout Kentucky. She is also very active in the



Commissioner Bizzack, Governor Paul Patton, Robin Cooper and Justice Cabinet Secretary Ishmon Burks pose with the Governor's Award after the presentation.

Kentucky Women's Law Enforcement Network.

Sandy Joslyn is the assistant chief at the Paducah Police Department. She has been actively involved in the training of smaller agencies in western Kentucky on the subject of child abuse and sexual assault investigation. She also helped establish both a multi-disciplinary team for the investigation of child abuse cases and a local clinic for the medical examination of child sexual abuse cases that has been used by agencies in the western Kentucky area.

Stephanie Garcia is a 14-year-old Jefferson County girl who raises money to buy bulletproof vests for law enforcement K-9s in Kentucky. She has raised more than \$15,000 and vested 23 dogs. Working with her 4-H club, she has provided vests for police dogs in Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan and Indiana.

Commissioner Bizzack praised all the honorees for the instrumental roles they have had in improving law enforcement across the Commonwealth.

"The citizens of Kentucky are fortunate to have such leaders – both in and out of law enforcement – committed to advancing the profession," he said. "Through their tireless work in the areas of training, they have made both the state of Kentucky and the law enforcement profession safer."

## Answering the Call

# Answering the Call

The following law enforcement executives *answered the call* “In what ways can peace officers instill professionalism into the field of law enforcement?”



paid to serve, peace officers are likely to earn trust and respect.”

*Ken Frost, Colonel  
Kentucky Vehicle Enforcement*

“I feel peace officers can instill professionalism into the field of law enforcement by receiving adequate and continuing education in the field of public relations. Also, peace officers should conduct themselves with integrity in their public and private lives. By setting an example to the citizens they are

officers are requiring officers to abide by these new directives placed in response to past failures in the law enforcement community. Each officer, individually and as part of the whole, is being asked to promote a professional image to instill confidence to the public that they are sworn to serve. Through each public contact, they can promote the professional image that is so desired today. Chiefs, supervisors and field training officers must teach this idea and live by it. It is up to us to provide direction and encouragement to these officers to conduct themselves professionally.”

*Larry Godby, Chief  
Somerset Police Department*



sionalism that all employees must follow. The chief must ensure that candidates receive the highest quality of training available and require nothing less than the utmost level of integrity from the recruit. It is also the responsibility of the agency head to ascertain whether or not the recruit uses all aspects of training in respect to the community he or she serves. The officer must lead an exemplary existence in the community and must be able to form a partnership with the members of the community. Individual accountability, proper training and a fair and impartial relationship with the community instill professionalism into the field of law enforcement.”

*Ernest R. Kety, Chief  
Harrodsburg Police Department*

“I believe the responsibility of maintaining and improving the professional standards in the law enforcement field begins with the administrators and leaders in law enforcement. Chiefs and administrators must lead by example, setting standards of conduct for profes-



“Kentucky has definitely increased the quality of peace officer training by modifying education standards to meet the growing demand of the communities. We call ourselves professional if we look good, talk the talk and walk the walk. We look great on television and even have learned to talk in ‘sound bites.’ So how can we instill more professionalism into the field of law enforcement? By not forgetting where we came from. We come from Alexandria, Fort Mitchell, Bowling Green, Paducah, Owensboro, Louisville, Lexington, Ashland and so on. We come from places that only people who have grown up there really know, love and understand. Yet sometimes we forget that when we find ourselves policing the same places we grew to love. Professionalism is an attitude, not a status. We must have the character to instill in others our true sense of professionalism by saying and doing what we say we stand for. We stand for freedom, to protect an individual’s right to live a safe and prosperous lifestyle and to serve our communities by placing ourselves in harms way whenever and wherever we must. Our character is the only secure foundation of this state. Our communities look for that in each of us. We are leaders within our communities and we must continue to be a part of our community, not just police it. We must not follow where the path may lead but instead go where there is no path and leave a trail.”

*Michael Ward, Chief  
Alexandria Police Department*



“Officers hired over the last several years have heard from veteran officers the stories of public scrutiny after several high profile cases. With the placement of value statements and specific codes of ethics in policy manuals nationwide, an era of higher professional standards is not only desired, but

also expected. Current chiefs of police, supervisors and field training

# Statewide LEN News

## Promotions — Appointments — Retirements

### STATEWIDE

## NEW CHIEFS OF POLICE ACROSS THE COMMONWEALTH

### **Marc Fields, Erlanger Police Department**

Marc Fields began his law enforcement career at the University of Kentucky Police Department before joining the Erlanger Police Department. Chief Fields is a graduate of DOCJT's Basic Training and the FBI National Academy. In 1986 Fields was hired by the Erlanger Police Department where he moved up through the ranks leading to his appointment as chief on December 1, 2002.

### **Tony Grogan, Hickman Police Department**

Tony Grogan began his law enforcement career in 1998 with the Clinton Police Department. Chief Grogan also served as deputy with the Hickman County Sheriff's Department and a patrolman with the Mayfield Police Department. On January 15 he was selected chief of the Hickman Police Department.

### **Joel Huff, Horse Cave Police Department**

Joel Huff was promoted to chief of the Horse Cave Police Department in March. Chief Huff served six years in the Marine Corps Reserves before beginning his law enforcement career in 1998 at Horse Cave.

### **James Slone, Martin Police Department**

James Slone, a Vietnam veteran, came to the Martin Police Department after serving six years in the Air Force Military Police. Chief Slone has 25 years civilian police experience. He graduated with DOCJT's Basic Training Class 198 in June 1990. His appointment as chief was official on January 1.

### **Ken Curtis, Central City Police Department**

Ken Curtis is the newly appointed chief of the Central City Police Department.

### **Glenn Porter, Worthington Police Department**

Glenn Porter became chief of the Worthington Police Department in January.

### **Greg Boblitt, Anderson Co. Police Department**

Greg Boblitt is the newly appointed chief of the Anderson County Police Department.

### **Dwayne Brumley, Berea Police Department**

Dwayne Brumley has been with the Berea Police Department since June 1990 after serving eight years with the Air Force. Chief Brumley was the valedictorian of DOCJT's Basic Training Class 200 and is a recent graduate of the Criminal Justice Executive Development (Class V). He was officially appointed chief of police February 2003, after serving as acting chief for eight months.

### **Marvin Lipfird, Loyall Police Department**

Marvin Lipfird is the newly appointed chief of the Loyall Police Department. Please contact the Staff Services and Planning Office at [DOCJT.StaffServices@mail.state.ky.us](mailto:DOCJT.StaffServices@mail.state.ky.us) or (859) 622-2968 to notify the DOCJT of any executive staff changes, mailing address updates or any other pertinent information.

### **Ray Wilburn, Hillview Police Department**

Ray Wilburn has been in law enforcement for 30 years, and is the newly appointed chief of the Hillview Police Department. Before coming to the Hillview Police Department, Wilburn began his career at the Louisville Police Department. He was employed by the Louisville Police Department for 20 years.

### **John Collins, Pineville Police Department**

John Collins was selected as chief of police for the city of Pineville on January 8. Chief Collins retired from the Kentucky State Police after 25 years of service.

### **Brian K. Ward, Princeton Police Department**

Brian Ward began his law enforcement career in 1996 with the Princeton Police Department. In his seven years in law enforcement he has continued to advance within the department leading to his appointment as chief on January 9.

### **Steve Stafford, Bradfordsville Police Department**

Steve Stafford has recently been chosen as the chief of the Bradfordsville Police Department.

## Police Officers Wanted

### **Franklin Police Department**

100 South Water Street  
Franklin, KY 42134

Starting Pay: \$8.88/hour for non-certified officer; \$9.38/hour for certified officer plus state incentive pay

#### Benefits:

Health insurance-100% single coverage  
Dental insurance-100% single coverage  
Life insurance-one times annual salary  
Paid vacation  
Medical leave-8 days per year  
State retirement program

#### Minimum Qualifications:

Must be at least 21 years of age  
High school diploma or GED equivalent  
Must possess strong verbal, written and communication skills  
Must be capable of performing multiple tasks simultaneously  
Must be capable of functioning in a high stress environment  
Must be capable of passing POPS testing

Applications will be accepted until position is filled.

Phone: (270) 586-7167

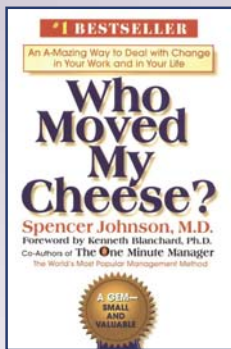
Fax: (270) 586-9030

# Book Review

## Who Moved My Cheese?

Spencer Johnson  
G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York; 2002

*Thomas W. Fitzgerald, Attorney III*  
*Legal Section*



While attending the Techniques for Police Instructors course in December 2002, the instructors suggested outside reading sources that they considered helpful. “Who Moved My Cheese?” by Spencer Johnson was one of those suggestions. Being busy with my own career move, from an active law enforcement career to an attorney in the Legal Training Section, I didn’t think I had the time to read and digest the material contained in the book. Boy was I wrong! This book is a positive influence and inspiration, especially given current events.

Life has become more hectic. Today we are faced with fighting a war on foreign land, defending our homeland and fighting a war on drugs and crime with diminished fiscal resources. The national economy is not as robust as it once was; institutions and companies that were bedrocks have filed for bankruptcy and laid off thousands of employees, or have become symbols of corporate greed and irresponsibility. How are people supposed to cope with these and other changes that take place?

The story is divided into three parts. The first begins with friends attending a high school reunion and then meeting the day afterward. One is asked to tell the story. Michael, the storyteller, comments “the story changed the way I looked at change – from losing something to gaining something – and showed me how to do it.” The second part, actually the core of the book, is the story, which is about two little people named Hem and Haw, along with two little mice, named Sniff and Scurry, and their search for the cheese of their life. As much as this is a book about how to deal with changes in life, at the same time it speculates on a philosophy of modern day thinking – that millions of people discover simple truths about their daily lives. These truths help them realize they can enjoy healthier lives and more success by being able to change.

In the book the author presents a story of four characters in a maze who are looking for their cheese, that is, “what you want to have in life – whether it is a good job, a loving relationship, money, a possession, health or spiritual peace of mind.” Hem, Haw, Sniff and Scurry go through a maze looking for cheese. The maze, which is where you look

for what you want, represents the organization in which you work, or the family or community in which you live. The four characters run through the maze in search of cheese, but they are faced with unexpected change. One of the characters deals with the change successfully and writes about what he has learned from the maze.

The book explains that everyone tries to cope with the unexpected changes of life and most people admit that they did not know a good way to handle those differences. In the story, Haw deals with the change successfully. One of his writings was, “The quicker you let go of the old cheese, the sooner you find new cheese.” Haw enjoyed his success because he realized that when he had been afraid to change, he had been holding on to the illusion of the old cheese that was no longer there. The third and concluding part of the story returns to the conversation of the friends attending their reunion. For people to be able to cope, Michael explains, they should stop complaining about the changes they have seen, and should have the attitude that their cheese has been moved and they should now look for new cheese. This philosophy can save time and reduce stress.

The story teaches confidence and explains steps to becoming productive. It does not matter if you are the chief of police or the new recruit, the sheriff or the lone deputy, the telecommunications administrator or the dispatcher sitting at the console, confidence and know-how will succeed in any situation. Within each of the characters the reader will probably see some personal characteristics. What is inspiring is the way Johnson speaks the truth. It is almost as if he can peer deep into people’s souls and find the most intricate flaws. With the help from this story, people will be able to visualize their negative characteristics and realize what steps are needed to improve so they may obtain their cheese.

Haw, who is most open to the possibilities of change, discovers, “You can believe that a change will harm you and resist it. Or you can believe that finding new cheese will help you, and embrace the change. It all depends on what you choose to believe.”

I encourage anyone who deals with the challenge of change to read Johnson’s book. As pointed out, “when you come to see ‘The handwriting on the wall’ you can discover for yourself how to deal with change, so that you can enjoy less stress and more success in your work and in your life.” And truly, is this not what life is all about?

# Telecommunications Changing with Times, Technology

Allison Harrison, Administrative Specialist III  
Staff Services & Planning



*In the early days of emergency operations, communication switchboard operators would take the emergency calls and put the information on a conveyor belt that would carry the request to a police officer.*

Dispatchers have always been vital to law enforcement, but over the years their role has changed from answering calls and passing along information to being the first-responders that they are today.

Communication is no longer one-sided between dispatchers and officers. Dispatchers, also called telecommunicators, keep officers informed of situations while remaining on the line with 911 callers, and at times are called upon to give medical and other emergency advice.

With the passage of House Bill 406, all Kentucky dispatchers will receive more advanced training and will be better prepared to do their jobs.

New training opportunities and telecommunication initiatives will allow agencies to hold their communications personnel to a higher accountability.

During the 1920s, law enforcement officers throughout the United States began experimenting with radio as a crime-fighting tool. As criminals were making greater use of automobiles, the police had to look for new ways to keep pace, according to Harry Marnell's Web site, titled "An Unofficial History of the Los Angeles Police Department's Communications Division."

Marnell said the information on his Web site generally applies to the history of dispatching throughout the country. Telecommunications instructors at the Department of Criminal Justice Training use data from the site to teach students about the history of the profession.

Other issues law enforcement had to face in the early days of dispatching were population increases and expanding industrialization in what had once been rural areas. Officers were hard pressed to cover rapidly increasing areas.

Departments were investigating the use of radio to quickly dispatch officers to needed areas. With the help of various commercial radio stations, police departments were able to use radio communication to disseminate information.

Now, there are approximately 19,000 local and state law enforcement agencies and 200 federal law enforcement agencies, in addition to courts, prosecutors, probation departments and prisons in the criminal justice system. Each of these agencies has at least one or more internal system and national links to communication systems and data information.

When the field of telecommunications was still in its beginning stages, the main switchboard operators answered calls, and routed those requiring police service to officers.

Switchboard operators would often put the police calls for service on a conveyor belt that would carry the emergency request to the police dispatch officer. This officer would dispatch the information to the proper patrol officer.

Communication in the early era of radio dispatch was only one-way. Officers could receive the call information, but could not talk back to the dispatcher. Today there is two-way communication between the officer and the telecommunicator. This allows the officer responding to the scene of an incident access to the best possible information. It also allows the officer the opportunity to ask specific questions concerning the incident or to give the telecommunicator instructions that would assist in the effective handling of a call.

Although emergency calls can still be overheard through scanners and other electronic media, they are more secure than they were in the early days when the calls were dispatched through radio stations. In the early 1930s, during the deepest of the Great Depression, radios had become popular, and since police broadcasts were just above the AM broadcast band, most home radios could tune them in.

The first catalyst for a nationwide emergency telephone number occurred in 1957, when the National Association of Fire Chiefs recommended the use of a single number for reporting fires. In 1967 the Federal Communications Commission and AT&T established a universal emergency number that could be implemented quickly. In 1968, the code 9-1-1 was made the standard emergency number nationwide.

At the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, nearly some type of 911 services covered 93 percent of the population of the United States. Ninety-five percent of that coverage was Enhanced 911. Now some type of 911 covers approximately 96 percent of the geographic United States.

Telecommunications officials not only dispatch law enforcement officers to calls, they also handle other emergency calls, such as those for ambulance services and fire departments.

"Current training focuses on keeping the caller on the line during in-progress calls until the responders arrive, unless the callers perceive themselves to be in danger," said Pat Carter, supervisor of the DOJT's Telecommunications Section.

This extended and important contact with the person in crisis allows the telecommunicator to provide the responder with the most current information prior to their arrival. In-progress calls can change dramatically within a few moments. These changes could include use of weapons, injuries or deaths, individuals coming to or leaving scenes, descriptions of vehicles or directions of travel. All of this information is critical to responders and their safety, and to the protection of the citizens involved. In-progress calls

include, but are not limited to robberies, domestic violence, burglaries, injury accidents, fire/hazmat incidents, prowlers, hostage incidents, suicides and officers needing assistance.

While telecommunicators handle a wide array of emergency calls, they are also tasked with responding to requests for non-emergency incidents, providing information and promoting good public relations through their phone contacts with people who call their agencies.

The National Infrastructure Protection Center of the FBI lists telecommunications as one of its eight critical infrastructures. This list, a part of President Bush's policy on critical infrastructure protection, outlines a national strategy to protect our national security and economic well-being.

It should come as no surprise that telecommunications is listed, Carter said. It is widely known that during times of crisis, good communication is paramount in handling dangerous situations efficiently and correctly. Communication breakdowns can cause dispatchers stress from not being able to understand each other, which could result in lives being lost. In today's society it is imperative that telecommunications personnel be better trained, more disciplined and versed in exemplary team-building skills.

It is also vital for telecommunicators to know how to handle stressful situations. Oftentimes the person receiving the emergency call must talk the caller through an emergency procedure. During DOCJT's Telecommunications Academy, students take an Emergency Medical Dispatch course. The student is certified in CPR and is taught pre-arrival instructions with the use of a Dispatch Medical Reference Manual. Instructors for this critical lecture and practical exercise course are active paramedic-level providers. Emergency Medical Dispatch has become an expected standard of care.

Meanwhile, technology has vastly changed the telecommunicator's working conditions in the last several years. Technological advances in criminal justice technology require today's telecommunicator to be trained in receiving, processing and relaying information using sophisticated technical equipment. Homeland security issues and information, critical to responders and public safety, is often accessed using computer systems that use wireless technology and advanced data systems. Voice com-

munication is no longer the only acceptable means to receive and relay critical and sensitive information.

Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) systems,

Records Management Systems (RMS), Geographical Information Systems (GIS), the Internet and the Criminal Justice Information Systems are capable of delivering information on homeland security issues and information pertinent to responders and public safety. The telecommunicator must have the ability to use these technical resources and the ability to correctly interpret the data.

A relatively new initiative in the law enforcement communications field is the idea to integrate, or link, criminal justice information systems in the hope of making telecommunications more effective and efficient. It is important for communications centers to address certain issues involving this information. Who has access? For what purposes can the information be used? How long is the information kept? What protections are in place against misuse?

As the world becomes more complex, the public is dealing with issues never before dreamed about. Citizens who call 911 expect public safety personnel meet their needs quickly, effectively and with great compassion.

Information for article was taken from Harry Marnell's Web site <http://members.cox.net/marnells/kma367-1.htm>



*A 21<sup>st</sup> century communications station*

## DOCJT Offers Telecommunications Academy to Meet Training Needs

### *DOCJT Staff Report*

To be a dispatch worker in Kentucky, a candidate must be 18 years old, have a high school diploma or GED, U.S. citizen, no criminal history and attend a three or four week academy.

Beginning June 25, when House Bill 406 goes into effect, all new telecommunicators hired in the state of Kentucky must attend a three-week, or 120-hour training class for non-CJIS or a four-week, 160-hour training for CJIS employees.

In the midst of the recent changes in telecommunications training requirements, it's important to understand how these changes will affect the Commonwealth's law enforcement communications workers.

The DOCJT's Telecommunications Academy is being offered five times in 2003 and plans are underway to increase that number to 11 for 2004. The academy is broken into two categories: non-CJIS and CJIS full-access, depending whether or not the agency has a LINK/NCIC terminal.

Topics currently covered in the three-week academy include basic telecommunications, crisis negotiation, Spanish for the telecommunicator, CPR, Emergency Medical Dispatch and family violence. Forty-four hours of CJIS training is included in the four-week academy. While the academy is provided free of charge, the department must pay the employee's salary while they attend the class.

Telecommunicators who are currently employed do not have to complete the 120 or 160-hour training. The law applies only to new hires or people previously employed as dispatchers but who have been out of the field for more than two years. All telecommunicators will, however, have to complete the annual in-service training requirement of eight hours.

For more information about telecommunications training please contact Pat Carter, Telecommunications Section Supervisor, at [Pat.Carter@mail.state.ky.us](mailto:Pat.Carter@mail.state.ky.us) or at (859) 622-3406.

## Patton Signs Telecommunications Training Bill

### *DOCJT Staff Report*

In March Governor Paul Patton signed into law House Bill 406, a measure that requires all telecommunicators to attend a training academy. The bill amended KRS 15.560 to require full-time law enforcement telecommunicators to successfully complete a non-Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) telecommunications academy as a condition of employment, unless they already hold the position and possess a current certificate. HB 406 also creates a new section of KRS Chapter 15 to require any CJIS telecommunicator to successfully complete the CJIS-full access course as a condition of employment. Those who already have certification are not required to complete this training. This law requires 120 hours of training for new public and full-time non-CJIS telecommunicators and 160 hours of training for new full-time CJIS full-access telecommunicators.

In 1986 the Federal Bureau of Investigation mandated Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) training. In response to that federal mandate, Kentucky began requiring all telecommunicators to attend 40 hours of telecommunications training per individual and eight hours of annual training. That remained the case until HB 406.

Representative Steve Riggs of Louisville sponsored the legislation. Riggs said he chose to sponsor the bill because of his prior involvement in enforcement legislation such as on establishing the DNA testing of inmates and other initiatives to improve law enforcement techniques.



**Rep. Steve Riggs**

When Riggs was told about the proposed telecommunications legislation, he felt it was very important to make communications training standard for all dispatchers. "So many times when that person calls 911 in an emergency situation, they are counting on that dispatcher to give them accurate and timely information," Riggs said. "Many times those calls are life and death. When a person calls an emergency operations center for help, they need to know exactly what to do. If their spouse is having a stroke, they need immediate information. Telecommunications workers are the true first-responders."

When asked about the telecommunications bill, Ann Johnson-Wilbers, dispatch manager of the Scott County Emergency 911 Center said, "We should not only establish standards for telecommunicators, but also demand a level of training for these people working these radios and phones. When an officer is in the field on a call, that officer needs accu-



JACINTA FELDMAN MANNING/DOCJT

*Governor Paul Patton signs HB 406, the telecommunications legislation, at a signing ceremony in the Capitol Rotunda.*

rate information relayed to him or her in a timely fashion. That urgency is why police communications officials need to be highly trained."

Johnson-Wilbers testified in front of the Senate Judiciary Committee and was interviewed in a DOCJT video that supported the idea of telecommunications mandatory training. She felt it was important to educate the public and the state's elected officials about emergency operations centers.

"There has never been a complete understanding of our role in the preservation of lives and property," she said. "In the field of law enforcement we talk about the first responder. Most people immediately think of a fireman, peace officer or a paramedic, but that is not a complete list of first responders. No one will be responding until the staffs of the communications centers do their job. There are your first responders."

"House Bill 406 has established standards for our profession. We send new employees to DOCJT and in return we get a trained professional! That is why we believe in and support the academy," Johnson-Wilbers said.

Riggs said it is important that all telecommunicators in the state receive training. "It only makes sense that in order to improve the response of law enforcement to emergency situations, we must start with telecommunications. It is very important to make communications training standard and required for all dispatch workers in the Commonwealth."

# MDT

## Out of the 911 Center, Into the Cruiser

*Mike Keyser, Instructor  
Advanced Telecommunications Section*

The mobile data terminal, or MDT, may prove to be one of the most valuable and important tools available to Kentucky law enforcement officers. The MDT increases officer effectiveness by providing easier access to criminal databases and records, which results in improved officer safety and enhanced communications abilities.

In the past, all requests for information regarding persons or stolen property have been requested via the radio through a telecommunicator. The telecommunicator would look up the information either by a manual records search, computer inquiry or telephone calls to another agency. This may be a time-consuming process depending on the individual agency. Now the officer can search for this information directly from his vehicle and receive information regarding the person or property before any contact. Example, before exiting his or her vehicle, a patrol officer on a traffic stop may inquire on the vehicle and receive information regarding whether or not the vehicle is reported as stolen or associated with a wanted person.

Mobile data terminals access the Law Information Network of Kentucky (LINK) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), which are main components of the Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS). They may also be linked to local records management systems and law enforcement databases. This enables the law enforcement officer to receive a variety of information after an inquiry is performed. Records of stolen vehicles, wanted or missing persons, and other stolen property is returned from NCIC. Vehicle registration and driver's license records are returned from LINK, and local warrants or agency contacts with an individual may be returned from the local server. MDTs may also be linked to Computer Aided Dispatch systems, enabling departments to dispatch calls "silently" to officers in the field and significantly reduce radio congestion.

The Kentucky State Police must certify officers with mobile data terminals in their vehicles as CJIS operators. Any officer currently holding certification either as a full-access terminal operator or inquiry-only operator has already exceeded the current training requirements and therefore does not need any additional training, provided that training is up-to-date. Others must take a CJIS MDT course taught by the Department of Criminal Justice Training. This course is eight hours and can be taught at the local agency if many officers are in need of the training. All persons certified must attend an in-service training course every two years to maintain their certification.

The training class includes file query exercises that help to illustrate the format and coding that is received in a positive response to an inquiry. Learning what information is necessary to run record checks and the actual

process of running those checks are fairly easy tasks. The hardest part is being able to read and understand the information that returns.

One of the major concerns with mobile data terminals is with security of the terminal and information received from the terminal. Each agency must have a security policy that addresses the minimum requirements set forth by the Kentucky State Police (LINK) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (NCIC). These requirements include user authentication, passwords and dissemination of information. Because of the strict security requirements, officers will not have access to criminal history information on a mobile data terminal. A telecommunicator or computer operator at a local terminal agency will still do criminal history transactions. The officer will have roughly a dozen transactions available to him or her in the vehicle. These include motor vehicle registration, driver's license information, wanted and missing persons reports, domestic violence and stolen property transactions. Situational examples are given in class of when it would be appropriate to run a transaction on the computer.

There are options available to the local agency regarding computer hardware and software. Most agencies have chosen to use a laptop computer mounted in the vehicle and removable by the officer. This enables the computer to be used for report writing and other agency functions. This also allows the computer to be removed from the vehicle during service or officer days off, reducing the risks associated with unauthorized access to criminal justice information.

The software package used by agencies may depend on system configuration, method of access (radio, cellular, or satellite), and agency need, especially considering the operability with existing computer systems in use. System configuration is controlled by the individual agency but must be approved by the Kentucky State Police. Information on system requirements and configuration is available from the KSP Information Systems Branch in Frankfort.

Many agencies, both large and small, in southeastern Kentucky have taken advantage of federal grant money for law enforcement technology and purchased mobile data terminals. Other urban agencies in the state, such as Louisville, Lexington, Paducah and northern Kentucky, have had mobile data terminals in use for over a year and are pleased with the results. The costs associated with the purchase of hardware, software, and system maintenance vary greatly on the size of the department, operability with existing systems and mode of operation.

## Tele Telecommunications Section Staff

Two telecommunication sections, Telecommunication Section and Advanced Telecommunication Section, are assigned to the Department of Criminal Justice Training's Professional Development Branch. These sections address the current and future needs of telecommunicators and their role within their emergency response agencies across the state. This section offers 25 courses and currently has 10 instructors.



### **Pat Carter**

Pat Carter joined the Department of Criminal Justice Training in 1989 after being employed by the Kentucky State Police for 15 years as a telecommunications supervisor at the Dry Ridge Post. She worked as a law enforcement instructor until 1994 when she was promoted to section supervisor of the Telecommunications Section. Carter is enrolled at Eastern Kentucky University, working toward degrees in police administration and psychology.



### **Steve McIntyre**

Steve McIntyre, an Ashland native, spent the majority of his career with the Regional Public Safety Communications Center (RPSCC) in Ashland. His 17 years of law enforcement experience includes 11 years with RPSCC and six years sworn service with the Boyd County Police Department and the Boyd County Sheriff's Office. McIntyre joined the DOCJT staff in 1997. McIntyre is an Instructor I in the Telecommunications Section.



### **Jason Pirtle**

Jason Pirtle attended Lone Oak High School in Paducah and then went on to serve in the Air Force, where he worked on Egress Systems. A graduate of Eastern Kentucky University, he has been involved in emergency medical services for more than 20 years. Pirtle has worked as an EMT in Paducah and as a paramedic in Madison County. In addition to his duties as a telecommunications instructor, Pirtle continues to work in Estill and Madison counties as a paramedic. He began his career at DOCJT in 1995 as a part-time instructor and joined the full-time staff in 1999. Pirtle is an Instructor I in the Telecommunications Section.



### **Imelda Price**

Imelda Price joined the Telecommunications Section in February 2001. Prior to joining DOCJT, Price was with the Danville Police Department for 10 years; serving the last seven as a supervisor. Before that she worked in a printing business for five years. Price is attending Eastern Kentucky University and working toward her bachelor's degree. Price is an Instructor I in the Telecommunications Section.



### **Margaret Johnson**

Margaret Johnson joined the Telecommunications Section in December 2000. Prior to coming to the DOCJT, she worked for the Bowling Green Police Department for 24 years, retiring in March 2000. From 1976 to 1982 Johnson worked as a telecommunicator, and in 1982 she was promoted to communications supervisor. In 1991 she was named the Communications/E911 manager for the Bowling Green Police Department. Johnson is an Instructor I in the Telecommunications Section.

**Betty Godsey**

Betty Godsey began her career in communications as a dispatcher with Lancaster Police Department in 1985. She then worked with Kentucky State Police Post 7 in Richmond as a telecommunicator training coordinator. She was promoted to radio room supervisor in 1992. She has a particular interest in basic telecommunications classes, as well as advanced classes for supervisors/managers and the communications training officer course. Godsey, who is the acting supervisor of the Advanced Telecommunications Section, joined the DOCJT staff in 1995.

**Elyse Christian**

Elyse Christian joined the Telecommunications Section in 1998. Christian worked at the Mount Sterling Police Department for eight years, the last four as supervisor of the communications center. In addition to her telecommunications knowledge, Christian's work history includes managerial experience in retail. A resident of Mount Sterling, she attended Brescia College and is working toward her bachelor's degree at Eastern Kentucky University. Christian is an Instructor I in the Advanced Telecommunications Section.

**Mike Keyser**

Mike Keyser joined the staff at DOCJT after spending six years at the Regional Public Safety Communications Center in Ashland. He also has four years of sworn law enforcement experience with the Boyd County Sheriff's Office. Keyser started at the department in 1999. Keyser is an Instructor I in the Advanced Telecommunications Section.

**Kim Rogers**

Kim Rogers joined the Telecommunications Section in September 2000. Prior to her employment with DOCJT, Rogers worked at Versailles Police Department as a telecommunicator, administrative assistant to the chief of police, records clerk and communications supervisor. Rogers is working toward a bachelor's degree in police administration at Eastern Kentucky University. Rogers is an Instructor I in the Advanced Telecommunications Section.

**Joseph Spaulding**

Joseph Spaulding joined the Telecommunications Section in March 2003 after retiring with 34 years of service in law enforcement communications. He was employed with the Kentucky State Police as a dispatcher, the Lexington Police Department as a police officer, the Fayette County Jail as a deputy jailer and the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Division of Police as a dispatcher. The last three years he served as a shift manager and training manager. Spaulding is an Instructor I in the Advanced Telecommunications Section.

**Janet Brockwell**

Janet Brockwell joined the DOCJT staff in 1998 as a senior secretary. Prior experience includes administrative work with EKU, Richmond Church of Christ and Churchill Weavers. Brockwell, who has a bachelor's degree from Berea College, spent time as a stay-at-home mother and substitute teacher for Madison County Schools. She now serves as an Administrative Specialist II for both Telecommunications Sections.

# Discovery Requirements Within the Commonwealth:

## IT'S REALLY NOT A BAD THING

*David G. Massamore, Commonwealth Attorney  
Fourth Judicial Circuit*



It wouldn't be fair, if during a poker game, one of the players had to show his cards to the other players before betting. It wouldn't be fair, if during a war, one army had to disclose its force structure and war plans before a battle. Yet, within Kentucky's criminal justice arena, it is considered fair that law enforcement must disclose all of its evidence to

the defense before trial. While on first impression this might seem unfair, this requirement is actually necessary for the criminal justice system to work and, if properly employed, can substantially increase the likelihood of a successful criminal prosecution.

During my 27 years of criminal justice practice, I have been asked, generally by younger officers, why it is that the state must show its hand before a trial. The answer is found in the Sixth Amendment and its guarantee that each person charged with a crime is entitled to know the nature of the charge or charges and the nature of any accusation made against him or her. When compared to the pre-Constitution practice of routinely holding people for long periods of time without criminal charges, this requirement is fair, reasonable and necessary for the criminal justice system to work properly. Additionally, these reporting requirements are nothing to fear for a well-prepared investigator or prosecutor.

While the specific requirements for reporting will vary from place to place, almost all criminal cases begin with the charging instrument, generally, a summons or warrant. For the most part, these documents meet only a small portion of the Sixth Amendment mandates, by identifying the specific charges filed. However, beyond the minimum language needed to establish probable cause, there are few facts cited and thus, for the most part, these charging instruments do not meet the requirements of the Sixth Amendment. As such, additional information is generally required in the form of a case report. The focus of

this article is on how to use the case report to meet Sixth Amendment requirements and to increase the likelihood of a successful prosecution of your criminal case.

In 27 years of criminal justice practice, I have seen and read every conceivable form of case report, from handwritten reports that show a total lack of professionalism to overwritten, verbose reports that mask or hide a lack of professionalism or investigative skill. The key is to reach a happy medium that gives reasonable disclosure with a minimum of words. A well-written and well-investigated case report will answer each of the critical questions presented by a criminal charge: Who? What? Where? When? How? A well-written and well-documented case report will also send a direct message to the defense that further resistance is futile.

In my jurisdiction, my assistant and I review each case report prior to submission to the grand jury. We do so to ensure that the case report meets professional standards. We try to instill in the investigators a desire to do it right the first time. Our system is based upon experience and has a proven track record of success. Our system is based upon 12 common sense principals:

1. The burden of proof lies with us. We accept this burden and use it as the cornerstone of our case reporting system.
2. Prosecutors do not investigate. Police officers do not litigate. While we have different roles and responsibilities, to succeed we must work together to produce the best case possible and jointly attain the bottom line goal of all criminal investigations: the truth.
3. The investigation does not end with the filing of charges. The investigation has really just begun. The investigation does not end until the case is closed by plea, trial verdict or, in certain instances, when it is determined that no crime has occurred.
4. All too frequently we have heard, "Let's indict. They will probably plead." What the investigator is really saying is that they have not done their job and are trying to short circuit the system. This attitude is unacceptable, unprofessional and invariably will cause an undesirable result.
5. In preparing a case report, the investigator must remember that the report will be viewed by the prosecutor, the defense and possibly by the court. Your report is a reflection on you. Does it

- show that you are a professional who is on the top of his or her game? Or, does it say you are sloppy, lazy or incompetent?
6. The report will dictate how the case is resolved. It must be able to stand on its own. If properly prepared and documented, a case report will tell the whole world that you have the right defendant and charge, and that you will stand behind your work product before any jury that could be empanelled.
  7. If your report is properly prepared, the prosecutor should be able to understand and present the case even without you being present. It should answer who, what, when, where and how.
  8. If properly prepared, the case report will send a message to the defense that further resistance is futile.
  9. A well-documented case report increases the speed by which a case is closed. Delay generally results when questions arise about the quality of the investigation so that the defense feels that it has a certain amount of "wiggle room" to avoid conviction.
  10. If a trial is required, the case report becomes an invaluable tool to help the investigator who is called to testify. Most investigators do not have the luxury of handling only one criminal case. Most cases take time to travel through the criminal justice pipeline. As such, it becomes more difficult to remember all of the details of your investigation. A well-written and well-documented case report reviewed prior to testimony jogs the memory and lets the officer testify without fear or error. It also makes you look good before a trial or grand jury.
  11. As previously stated, the case does not end with the filing of charges. Most investigations are ongoing. It is important to remember that as new information is located, your case must be updated and shared with the prosecutor. Failure to update and report is one of the most common mistakes seen by prosecutors. Producing a case update on the eve of trial violates Sixth Amendment reporting requirements and will generally keep that evidence from the jury. The cardinal rule of disclosure is, "If you don't disclose, you can't use!"
  12. Make sure your prosecutor has a list of all of the evidence collected. Where possible, provide copies of relevant evidence (i.e. pictures, videos and copies of checks or documents). This does not mean that you have to give physical custody of the bloody murder weapon to the prosecutor. The prosecutor does not need to be in the chain of custody. However, a good photograph of the evidence will suffice and lets the prosecutor disclose its presence while keeping the chain-of-custody intact. Once again remember the cardinal rule: "If you don't disclose, you can't use!"
- Hopefully, this article will help answer the age-old question of why we within law enforcement are held to a higher standard than the defense. Additionally, this article should help the individual officer understand reporting requirements placed upon him or her under Kentucky's criminal justice system and should increase the likelihood of successful prosecution.

## Agencies Not Required to Notify Mexican Consulate

*Shawn Herron, Attorney III  
Legal Training Section*

It has come to the attention of the DOCJT legal training staff that some Kentucky law enforcement agencies received a letter at the first of the year from the Mexican consulate that is located in Indianapolis, Indiana. This letter stated that the law enforcement agency was required to notify the consulate by fax any time a Mexican national is arrested by the agency. This is not an accurate statement of federal law at this time. All foreign nationals must be notified of their right to contact their consulate, and if the alien wants the consulate notified, it is certainly acceptable for the officer to fax that information to the appropriate consulate.

This notification ensures that the foreign national is appointed legal counsel who speaks their language. It does not mean the criminal prosecution will be halted or circumvented. It is advisable that the arresting officer be responsible for making the required notification. However, according to the State Department's Bureau of Consular Affairs, Mexico is not a mandatory notification country, as stated in the letter, and agencies are not required to make the notification unless the foreign national who is under arrest specifically requests such consular assistance.

There are certain countries that do require mandatory notifications and that information can be found on the Internet at <http://travel.state.gov/notification1.html#mandatory>

If you have any questions or concerns on this matter, please contact the DOCJT's Legal Training Section at (859) 622-3801.

# WHAT'S NEW ON THE BOOKS

*Steve Lynn, Assistant General Counsel  
General Counsel's Office*

The 2003 regular session of the Kentucky General Assembly adjourned sine die on March 25. Governor Paul Patton signed the following bills of interest to law enforcement. With the exception of House Bill 109, these bills will become law June 25.

### **House Bill 36 (2003 Ky. Acts Chapter 62)**

#### **AMBER ALERT SYSTEM**

This bill created a new section of KRS Chapter 16 to require the Kentucky State Police to implement an Amber alert system to broadcast information relating to the abductions of children. Additionally, this bill requires all law enforcement agencies in the Commonwealth to cooperate with the State Police in the provision and dissemination of information regarding abducted minors. Under the authority of the State Police, the system will be operated by all law enforcement agencies within existing budgetary appropriations.

### **House Bill 63 (2003 Ky. Acts Chapter 189)**

#### **KENTUCKY ONLY OPERATOR'S LICENSE**

This bill essentially creates a new "Kentucky only" operator's license. It requires the Circuit Clerk to verify through the National Drivers Register that the applicant does not have his or her operator's license suspended or revoked in another state. If a license has been suspended or revoked in another state for an offense less than five years old, the Circuit Clerk shall not issue a license to the applicant until any charge or conviction is resolved.

An applicant whose license has been suspended or revoked in another state, may be issued a Kentucky operator's license if: (1) the conviction causing the suspension or revocation is more than five years old; (2) the conviction was for a traffic offense, other than a felony traffic offense or habitual violator offense; and (3) the applicant has been a resident of Kentucky for at least five years. To receive such a license, the applicant must submit an application to the Transportation Cabinet, which shall determine whether the applicant meets the requirements. If the applicant meets the requirements, the Transportation Cabinet shall issue a form be presented to the Circuit Clerk for issuance of an operator's license.

A license issued under this new Act shall be marked: "Valid in Kentucky Only" and the recipient shall sign a statement acknowledging that he or she may be subject to arrest and detention if stopped by a law enforcement officer in another state while driving on this restricted license. This new Act is inapplicable to a Commercial Driver's License.

Additionally, this Act provides that if the Transportation Cabinet receives notice of a conviction in another state, which would be grounds for suspension or revocation in Kentucky, the Cabinet shall not suspend the operator's license if: (1) the conviction is more than five years old; (2) the conviction was for a traffic offense, other than a felony traffic offense or habitual violator offense; and (3) the applicant has complied with provisions for obtaining the "Kentucky only" operator's license.

### **House Bill 109 (2003 Ky. Acts Chapter 118)**

#### **POLICE MERIT BOARDS**

This bill relates to police merit boards in consolidated local governments. This bill was passed as an "emergency," and went into effect immediately upon Governor Patton's signature March 18.

The highlights of this bill include:

1. Expanding police merit boards of consolidated local governments from 4 to 5 person;
2. Permitting only "officers" to elect those officers who serve on the merit board for disciplinary cases;
3. Amending KRS 67C.313 to delete the authority of the chief to determine the fitness of an officer to serve;

4. Amending KRS 67C.315 to require protection of seniority in grade for chief, assistant chief, or officers above the rank of captain if they return to a position with the same classification and rank held prior to their promotion;
5. Amending KRS 67C.317 to clarify that officers may not participate in political activities while on duty or in uniform;
6. Amending KRS 67C.319 to clarify the officers covered by the act, requiring test results to be confidential, establishing notification and review process for exam results, and requiring the board to justify not promoting candidates with higher evaluated ratings;
7. Amending KRS 67C.321 to reduce the number of days an officer may be removed or suspended from sixty to thirty days; and
8. Amending KRS 67C.323 to provide an appeal process for suspension of non-probationary officers.

#### **House Bill 384 (2003 Ky. Acts Chapter 16)** **FORENSIC SERVICE DIVISION**

On September 12, 2002, Governor Patton reorganized the Department of State Police to create a Forensic Service Division, and renamed several existing divisions. This bill confirmed that executive order.

#### **House Bill 406 (2003 Ky. Acts Chapter 52)** **TELECOMMUNICATIONS TRAINING**

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Steve Riggs, amends KRS 15.560 to require all law enforcement telecommunications to successfully complete a 120-hour non-CJIS telecommunications academy as a condition of employment, and creates a new section KRS Chapter 15 to require any CJIS telecommunicator to successfully complete the 160-hour telecommunications academy as a condition of his or her employment. Additionally, this bill establishes annual and biennial in-service training requirements for law enforcement and CJIS telecommunicators. For more details, please see the article on House Bill 406 in this issue of *Kentucky Law Enforcement News*.

#### **House Bill 412 (2003 Ky. Acts Chapter 133)** **STATE POLICE PROMOTIONS**

This bill amends KRS 16.055 to change the terms and conditions of State Police promotions to the ranks of sergeant, lieutenant and captain. A job simulation examination replaces the oral examination. The bill also requires six years of service as an officer before promotion to sergeant and three years of service in the rank of sergeant and lieutenant before promotion to the next higher rank. Additionally, the bill provides for a one-year probationary period for officers newly promoted to sergeant, lieutenant and captain.

#### **House Bill 427 (2003 Ky. Acts Chapter 106)** **TRAINING REQUIREMENT WAIVER FOR OFFICERS IN THE MILITARY**

For agencies that participate in the Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund (KLEFPF), this bill amended KRS 15.440(2) to waive the annual requirement of forty hours of in-service training for the period of time that a peace officer is serving on active duty in the United States Armed Services. This waiver is retroactive to September 11, 2001.

# The Mobile Technology Demonstration Program

*Submitted by The Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center and Eastern Kentucky University Justice and Safety Center*

For years, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ)/Office of Science and Technology (OST) and other agencies have conducted technology fairs for the public safety community where advanced technologies are demonstrated and current information is disseminated. These fairs have been overwhelmingly successful in serving practitioners attending those events. However, many of our nation's public safety personnel serve in small and rural communities with agencies that may not have adequate resources to send officers to such events. The Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center (RULETC) and the Eastern Kentucky University Justice and Safety Center (EKU JSC) will use the Mobile Technology Demonstration Program (MTDP) to take technology demonstrations and information dissemination to agencies in small and rural communities.

Through this program, staff will continue the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC) mission of information dissemination and technical assistance by providing outreach at a grassroots level. The MTDP will reach agencies that may not have the resources to be represented at major trade conferences or technology fairs, but have many of the same problems as their larger counterparts. Acting as "honest brokers," staff will disseminate information and/or demonstrate technologies on various topics through the use of a 33-foot triple-axle trailer, which houses an advanced firearms simulation system.

EKU JSC evaluated the simulation system for effectiveness through a research grant by the NIJ/OST, and an evaluation report will be available on the JSC Web site [www.jsc.eku.edu](http://www.jsc.eku.edu) in the summer of 2003. Although the trailer contains a specific simulation system, the program's honest broker mission ensures that other systems are also demonstrated based on the various companies' willingness to participate. The system houses a library of numerous reports, CDs, evaluations and videos. In addition to simulation technologies, the program will include, but is not limited to:

- Less lethal technologies
- Body armor
- Distance learning technologies
- Communications/interoperability
- Surveillance technologies

The system's inaugural trip was conducted March 11-14 in Wise County, Virginia. The system will also be at the Gatlinburg Law Enforcement Conference May 13-15 and the National Institute of Justice Technologies for Public Safety in Critical Incident Response Conference and Exhibition in St. Louis September 23-25, 2003. Planning for 2003 trips to small and rural agencies is currently underway.

For more information or requests for visits by the MTDP, contact Assistant Director Ryan Baggett (EKU JSC) at (859) 622-8161 or Director Rod Maggard (RULETC) at (606) 436-8848.



*The RULETC and EKU's JSC use the Mobile Technology Demonstration Program's trailer to take technology demonstrations and other information to agencies in small and rural communities.*

# Critical Incident Response Toolset

## Project Tests the Viability of Wearable Computer Technology

*Coleman Knight, Law Enforcement Technology Programs  
National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center  
Southeast Region*



Twelve public safety emergency response agencies in Charleston County, South Carolina, are participating in a demonstration project testing the viability of wearable computer technology for use in critical incident responses. The

National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center – Southeast Region, a program of the National Institute of Justice, is directing the demonstration. The project is designed to test where, when, how and under what circumstances wearable computers may be best used by public safety first responders.

The 12 participating agencies, including police, fire, emergency medical service, emergency preparedness, state ports and aviation authority police, will receive wearable computer units loaded with software designed to aid in responses to specific target locations. Response plans, building diagrams, photographs and other information, based upon tactical surveys of these locations, will be compiled into the response software that places information critical to responders at their fingertips.

The Project Working Group, comprised of members of each participating agency appointed to guide the day-to-day activities of the project, has selected several potential sites for use in demonstrating the technology. Tactical response surveys of selected locations are currently underway. Once the initial survey software has been developed, participating agencies will contribute to fine-tuning of the computerized plans, and then perform rigorous testing of the surveys and equipment. Testing will include specially designed scenarios developed to challenge the equipment and software, actual responses and an annual joint training exercise conducted with all the responding agencies. Results and lessons learned from this demonstration will be published through the National Institute of Justice, Office of Science and Technology.

The NLECTC envisions a number of ways public safety agencies can use and benefit from this type of technology development. Based upon the lessons learned in the initial demonstration project, the center anticipates testing different types of tools and hardware configurations, and expanding the capability and uses for this type of technology throughout the public safety community. To learn more about the technology center system visit the justice technology information Web site at [www.nlectc.org](http://www.nlectc.org) or contact Coleman Knight at (800) 292-4385.

## KSP Interoperability Project Demonstration

*Lt. Lisa Rudzinski, Public Affairs  
Kentucky State Police*

On Monday, February 3, Congressman Hal Rogers joined members of the Kentucky State Police and representatives from the Center for Rural Development to demonstrate the wireless interoperability project. The demonstration was held at the Center for Rural Development in Somerset.

This project, upon completion, will wirelessly link law enforcement officers in at least 42 counties in eastern Kentucky through mobile data terminals installed in their patrol vehicles. This system will truly provide instantaneous police communication at the most critical level, that of patrol officer. From missing and/or abducted children to prison escapees, these officers will have the most up-to-date information at their fingertips.

# LEN Technology News

From the National Institute of Justice

TECHNOLOGY

## Law Enforcement TECH Support

### XML in Justice Information Sharing

*Sheriff (02/03) Vol. 55, No. 1, P. 28; Embley, Paul*

Extensible Markup Language (XML) provides a standard for connecting the information sharing systems of law enforcement and public safety agencies. XML provides system interoperability between the largest and smallest agencies interested in automated information sharing of incident, intelligence, suspect and hot file data. The Global Justice Information Sharing Advisory Committee launched an XML project to promote information sharing between agencies and advises the federal government on how to implement a standards-based electronic information exchange. Three national criminal justice organizations XML Interstate Criminal History Transmission Specification, Regional Information Sharing System XML Data Exchange and Electronic Court Filing 1.0 XML Specification met in 2001 to consider consolidation strategies for XML initiatives. Standards are necessary to link disparate information systems using different codes and unit identifiers. The Law Enforcement Information Standards Council views XML as a solution for connecting the information systems of various agencies without comprising data security or autonomous operation. <http://www.sheriffs.org/>

### Police Pool Forces for New Technology

*Wisconsin State Journal (03/01/03) P. B2; Fisher, Gary*

Police departments in the Wisconsin towns of Fitchburg, Middleton and Sun Prairie are sharing the costs of a computerized record system manufactured by Global Software. The tool will allow officers to access and transfer data, digital photographs, squad car locations, crime analysis and other field reporting information found in the database of the Dane County Sheriffs Office from laptops in their vehicles. "Such capabilities currently require using several different sources or returning to the police station," says Sun Prairie Police Chief Frank Sleeter. Other police departments, including the city of Madison, may eventually connect to the database. <http://www.madison.com/index.php?redir=WSJ>

### New Alert System Activated in Ohio

*Columbus Dispatch (02/19/03) P. 5C; Cadwallader, Bruce*

A new Ohio alert system, called "A Child Is Missing," uses computer-mapping technology and a national database of 45 million telephone numbers to contact 1,000 homes and businesses in the surrounding area where the missing person was last seen. When police register an abduction or missing person report, the system goes live within five minutes. A recorded message with the description of the missing person, the last-known sighting and local contact number alerts those in the designated radius. "We become a first responder where we use the eyes of the community to help you," says Sherry Friedlander, founder of the Florida-based nonprofit corporation. "We're told that 74 percent of the slain abduction victims were killed within the first three hours." Robert Cornwell of the Buckeye State Sheriff's Association adds that the program can also be used to track down other people that may need to be located, such as the aged. Local departments can launch A Child Is Missing at no cost. Grants and donations support the program and Friedlander is working to get federal funding.

<http://libpub.dispatch.com/cgi-bin/documentv1?>

### CriMNet Grant Contracts Add Up to \$1.05 Million

*Anoka County Union (02/20/03); Bodley, Peter*

Officials in Anoka County, Minnesota have cleared two state grants, totaling more than \$1 million in support of the statewide computerized criminal network project called CriMNet. The program is essentially a single computerized management system for tracking county inmates from facility to facility and will automatically notify victims upon the release of an inmate. Anoka currently houses inmates in three facilities: the Anoka County Jail, Lino Lakes medium security jail and the Anoka Metro Regional Treatment Center. Minnesota's goal is to have the state 85 percent to 90 percent networked on CriMNet by 2005, progressively through using Anoka County's central records system as a pilot program for other counties. <http://www.anokacountyunion.com/>

## Mobile Units Aid Small City in Big Way

*Government E-Business (02/20/03); Sarkar, Dibya*

The local police department in Pratt, Kansas has installed a high-speed wireless Internet community network so its officers can have quick access to large files and Web-delivered information. Capt. Steve Holmes says his force of 14 officers is better able to serve Pratt's approximately 7,000 residents with the new community area network, which is complemented by a computer-aided dispatch and records management system. The department decided to go with the wireless solution as opposed to a cellular digital packet data system because the 2.4 GHz band on which it operates is unlicensed and involves no recurring costs. Broadband wireless also delivers data faster, helpful for large files such as mug shots, and even allows officers to use voice-over Internet protocol to make phone calls instead of heading back to the station to do so. The system also could offer Web-based access to security cameras located at various businesses such as banks, and provides online access to state statutes and laws. Holmes says water, airport and civic center towers host the network antennas and other jurisdictions, such as the sheriff's department, have expressed interest in using it. Once the base stations are in place, other government departments and government officials could also use the system. **<http://www.fcw.com/geb/articles/2003/0217/web-pratt-02-20-03.asp>**

## Area Firm Pitches Handheld ID System to Police

*Chicago Daily Herald (02/03/03) P. 1; Mawhor, S.A.*

A new system by Atsonic, called SweetFINGER, enables officers to create a digital image of a suspect's fingerprints with a handheld computer, then scan law enforcement databases across the country to find a match on the fly. While agencies have been using fingerprint technology for a few years, SweetFINGER is the only system that provides a high enough resolution quality to meet law enforcement standards to send the image wirelessly and safely to the nation's databases in minutes. SweetFINGER sends out only unique characteristics of the image, so the computer can focus on a couple of details and then fill in the rest, rather than trying to match the entire image all at once. The device, which is also designed to withstand rough treatment, is ready for the market, and could sell for \$1,500 to \$2,000. The technology is currently being demonstrated for the FBI, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Department of Defense and the Secret Service. **<http://www.dailyherald.com/>**

## SAVVIS Provides Law Enforcement Officials With Hands-on Training to Investigate High-Tech Crime

*Business Wire (02/26/03)*

SAVVIS Communications has launched an advanced training course for federal, state and local law enforcement to aid in the investigation of crimes committed using high-tech resources. The program provides law enforcement officials who have been tasked with investigating technology and network-related security breaches and acts of computer-related crime with the practical knowledge about computer security that they require. The course is free of charge and lasts six months, with participants meeting twice a week at the SAVVIS technical headquarters outside St. Louis, Missouri. **<http://www.businesswire.com>**

# Department Call

Georgetown/Scott County 911 Center  
911 Communications Court  
Georgetown, Ky. 40324  
(859) 863-7820

## Scott County

County: Scott  
Current Force: 5 supervisors,  
15 telecommunicators  
Coverage Area: 284 square miles  
Class: County-wide jurisdiction



Dispatch Manager Ann Johnson-Wilbers

## Kentucky Law Enforcement News

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